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VOL. XVII., NO. 25. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1907. PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

REVOLUTION TRIUMPHANT

CONSERVATISM AT STUTTGART GETS BLACK EYE ON EVERY IMPORTANT QUESTION.

International Socialist Congress Unanimously Adopts Anti-Militarist Resolution—American I. W. W.-S. L. P. Resolution on Politics and Economics Gets Support Which Amazes Conservatives—Swiss Delegate Sturdily Defends It—Majority of French Vote Is Cast for It.—S. P. "Backward Races" Resolution again Introduced and again Defeated.

Stuttgart, Aug. 24.—The Congress is adjourned. Events crowded themselves into the last two or three days. Only then did things begin to happen. Up to then it was all preparatory.

The happenings were heralded in on the 22nd by the order of the Wurttemberg authorities to Harry Quelch, a British delegate, that he leave the Kingdom within 10 hours. In the course of a debate in the Congress Quelch had referred to the Hague Peace Confrence as a gathering of "thieves and murderers", or words very much to that effect. The action of the Wurttemberg authorities illustrates, true enough, the backward state in which free speech and civic rights are still left in Germany. Nevertheless it is no slight commentary on "men and things" that Quelch—a gentleman who has echoed in England the American Socialist party slander about S. L. P. "violence of speech"—should be the one ordered out of the Kingdom of Wurttemberg for the use of language that was unquestionably violent.

Politics and Economics.

Differently from Amsterdam, this Congress had fully three committees on important subjects—the Committee on party attitude toward Unions, the Committee on immigration and the Committee on anti-militarism. Safe to say, that on all three subjects conservatism received a black eye. I shall begin with the Union question, the only one on which conservatism might seem to have held its own. The German representatives on the Committee had introduced a resolution. It was a collection of words so inoffensive that all might agree on them. Heslewood (I. W. W.) and myself, introduced another resolution—an up-to-date handling of the question. A debate of several days ensued. The German non-committal resolution received amendment after amendment—the Russians stuck in a sentence, the Italians another, and so forth. The thing grew more and more in length, and in a crazy quilt appearance. It became what we call in America an "Omnibus Bill"—out of which every one could take what he liked, and reject what did not suit him. An effort was then made to induce America to drop her resolution and join the "band wagon". America resisted the blandishments. Heslewood and myself had spoken on our resolution—I on the principle of the thing, Heslewood, who came after "A. M. Simons, Editor", flattening out the gentleman's false accusations and documentarily turning the tables upon him. At the close of the debate four minutes were allowed for "declarations". I made the declaration for America. We declined to abandon our resolution on the ground that the Marxian principle, which highest developed capitalist America had proved correct—"only the economic organization can set on foot a true party of Socialism"—forbade us: the "Omnibus" resolution contained in that respect a theoretical error: it attributed EQUALITY of importance to the economic and to the political movement: useful, good, even necessary and indispensable as the political movement was, it was only secondary to the economic: the false perspective with which the "Omnibus" resolution threw the political and the economic movement was a position fatal to healthy Socialist development in America now, and prepared the ground for a like fatality in Europe. Of course the "Omnibus" resolution was carried; conservatism, nevertheless, was amazed when it saw the American resolution receive, outside of Heslewood's vote and mine, three others—1 from Switzerland, 1 from Italy, and 1 from France, 5 votes in all. How amazed conservatism was at this display soon appeared from the language held to us (America) by several of the Committeemen, Russia especially, who voted for the "Omnibus": they admitted the thorough correctness of our position, and hungrily asked for literature. Moreover, how amazed conservatism was at the display also appeared from the campaign that its leading men immediately initiated against our European supporters, especially the talented woman delegate from Switzerland, Mrs. Margaret Faas-Hardegger. Upon this episode I shall return in some later commentaries on the Congress. Suffice it here to say that the old Greulich, who was recently in America and was stuffed by the Volkszeitung Niedermeyer corruptionists, tried to brow-beat Mrs. Faas-Hardegger with an avalanche of slanders against us, and sought to intimidate her with the aid of the rest of the Swiss delegation. But the intelligent and sturdy woman proved a match for them all. She held her ground, and turned the tables upon them. Finally, how justified conservatism was in being amazed at the outside support received by the American resolution in committee appeared from the increased outside support our resolution received yesterday in the Congress itself. There were cast against the "Omnibus" resolution (and thus for the American) 18½ votes—that is, besides the 4½ from America, 11 votes from France (that is a majority of the French vote); and 3 votes from Italy. That we had more votes than that may be judged from the circumstance that Mrs. Faas-Hardegger's vote was not counted for us, the Swiss delegation having adopted the unit rule which suppressed its minority. The progressive delegation, 12 strong, from America and other parts of the Congress, received its 18½ poll with a lusty applause, which quickly drowned the hissing attempted from the side of the A. F. of L. representation from America seated on the opposite side of our table.

The following is the American resolution:

"Whereas, the integrally organized industrial organization of the Working Class is the present embryo of the Commonwealth of Labor, or Socialist Republic, and foreshadows the organic form of that Commonwealth, as well as its administrative powers;

"Whereas, Craft Unionism, wherever capitalism has reached, untrammelled, full bloom, has approved itself what the plutocratic 'Wall Street Journal' of New York hailed it, in hailing the Gompers-Mitchell American Federation of Labor, 'The bulwark of capitalist Society,' that bred the officialdom which the American capitalist Mark Hanna designated as his 'Labor-Lieutenantship'; therefore be it

"Resolved, 1. That 'Neutrality' towards Trades Unions, on the part of a political party of Socialism, is equivalent to 'neutrality toward the machinations of the capitalist class';

2. That the bona fide, or revolutionary Socialist Movement needs the political as well as the economic organization of Labor, the former for propaganda and warfare upon the civilized plane of the ballot; the latter as the only conceivable physical force with which to back up the ballot, without which force all ballot is moonshine, and which force is essential for the ultimate lock-out of the capitalist class;

"3. That, without the political organization, the Labor or Socialist Movement could not reach its triumph: without the economic, the day of its political triumph would be the day of its defeat. Without the economic organization, the movement would attract and breed the pure and simple politician, who would debauch and sell out the working class; without the political organization, the movement would attract and breed the agent provocateur, who would assassinate the movement."

Industrial Workers of the World.
Socialist Labor Party (America.)

Immigration and Emigration.

On the other two subjects—immigration and militarism—the triumph of the progressive element was complete. Reserving again for future treatment the events that clustered around these two subjects, the following is a bird's-eye view thereof.

On the immigration question the "backward races" resolution, hooted down in Amsterdam, made its reappearance in Stuttgart. This time it appeared under a thick coat of paint to conceal its identity, and it again turned up through the gate of the American S. P., backed up by Van Koll, a pure and

(Continued on page 6.)

THE SOCIALIST FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIA

Once more has the working class brushed aside with determined hand the petty barriers erected between its members by open and covert enemies and by unwise friends. From Australia at last comes the detailed news of the proceedings of the conference for the promotion of Socialist Unity held at Melbourne about the middle of June last.

Though small in numbers, the conference contained representatives of every Socialist political organization—the Socialist Labor Party included—in Australia, seven in all; and yeoman's service it did for the cause of labor's emancipation. A new all-embracing Federation, the Socialist Federation of Australia, was formed; one clause from the declaration of principles there adopted, and published elsewhere in this issue, strikes the keynote of the whole, and proclaims clear and strong to the world the character of the new organization:

"To win economic freedom the non-owning Working Class must organize on the lines of the Industrial Workers of the World, and they must force the struggle into the political field, and use their political power, the ballot, in conjunction with their industrial organization, to abolish Capitalist Class ownership, set up the Socialist Republic, and thus revolutionize, in the interests of the Working Class, the entire structure of society."

No half measures are here portrayed or advocated. Casting aside the follies of pure and simple political Socialism and pure and simple Trades Unionism with one and the same majestic gesture, the Socialist Federation comes out straight and strong for industrial and political unity, the one the shaft, the other the head of the proletarian lance, each impotent without the other, but both together the perfect weapon for the overthrow of capitalism.

To the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World of America, who have steadfastly battled the forces of opposition for the establishment of these principles, the news from Australia comes like the answering beacon-fire from afar to the warriors camped on the heights. The undeniably correct principles of Industrial Unionism have overcome all opponents. In Australia the Socialist workers have nobly risen to the call of the movement. To America, the country furthest developed in capitalist exploitation, they have looked for light and found it; and finding, they have followed. The quagmires of craft unionism, with its identity of interest between employer and employee, with its craft contracts, with its arbitration sell-outs, are now passed for good by the Australian Socialist movement. That movement now stands based on an economic organization grounded on the class struggle, with no mere goal of minor concessions drawn from the employer, but with the glorious goal of the overthrow of the whole employing class.

On the other hand, the Australian movement has also left far in its rear the quagmire of political fakirism and compromise. The political fakir, no more than the labor fakir, can longer find lodgment in that movement's bosom. The resolutions endorsing the Industrial Workers of the World and that declaring against fusion or log-rolling with any "labor" or non-Socialist party have shut the door forever to those gentry. At the same time, the resolution looking to the establishment of a Party-owned press shuts the door on the editor who would batten on the movement, and whose influence can not but turn to the detriment of the movement which harbors him.

To the Socialist Federation of Australia the American Movement stretches across two oceans the hand of fellowship and welcome. May the years be short till, together with the organized proletariat of every land, they clasp hands in victory over the grave of the capitalist class.

TRIAL OF BORAH

IRREGULARITIES TEND TO PROVE CONSPIRACY.

Secret Service Man Who Worked Up Land Fraud Cases Resigns—Tells of Unusual Procedure — Conviction Growing That Steunenberg Was Killed by Conspiracy to Protect Borah.

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, August 28.—I enclose herewith clipping from the Spokane Spokesman Review of August 27. It appears therein that a United States Secret Service man has become disgusted with the dilatory tactics at Washington, and is clearly in line with my letter of a few days ago.

The man who really suffered throughout the Haywood trial was Borah. I carefully took an inventory of his state of feelings every day both as indicated in his accent of speech, his carriage, and his facial expressions. When Haywood's innocence was being established and a counter conspiracy was being established, Borah showed every indication of a highly perturbed mind. He was a sight to behold. During the days of the trial he also relaxed, and often when the farce of the situation was most palpable, Borah, too, with the Socialists who enjoyed humor, was thrown into a state of suppressed laughter.

The conviction is growing that Steunenberg was killed by a conspiracy formed to protect Borah and other desirable citizens, whose trail, chief of detectives Goodinw says, they had been on for five years.

Truth will out.

Wade R. Parks.

(Enclosure.)

Strange and unprecedented have been the actions of the government in the preparation of its case against Senator W. E. Borah of Idaho, and those who were indicted with him in connection with timber land frauds, says F. M. Goodwin, who was chief of special agents at the time Borah was indicted. Mr. Goodwin has resigned from the government's service and is now establishing a private law practice in Spokane. He worked up most of the evidence against Borah, and also against the Kettenbaughs, Lewiston bankers, who have been convicted of land frauds. No attempt is made by Mr. Goodwin to charge the administration with the protection of Borah or any one else. He simply states the facts in the case.

"Although Senator Borah was indicted several months ago he has never been arrested, and the indictment has never been made public except by himself," said Mr. Goodwin. "It is generally known that several others were indicted at the time of the grand jury report that implicated Senator Borah, but none of these indictments has been made public.

Had Prosecution Tied.

"Senator Borah announced himself that he had asked the administration to withhold proceedings against him, pending his participation in the prosecution of Haywood. I don't tell anything in this connection, except what Senator Borah made public himself. He announced that proceedings against him were held in abeyance at his request while he was fighting the Haywood case.

"Now he suddenly announces that he wants a quick trial. In other words, he has had the prosecution remain inactive for six months, and now he wants to be tried immediately. The prosecution has been put in the position of a man who has his feet tied and is then told to run."

"Is it customary for the government to withhold the names of persons indicted?" was asked.

"It has been done in instances where it was necessary to apprehend a man before he had knowledge of his indictment. But in this case Borah knew of his indictment and was giving it out to the public before the indictment had been announced by the prosecution. It has never been made a matter of record to this time, and had Borah kept silent it would have been known only to the grand jury, the federal judge, the district attorney and the president. As a matter of fact, Borah announced his indictment through the papers before it had actually been made.

Haywood Case Not Involved.

"I do not know why the administration held the prosecution of Borah and those who were indicted with him until he could finish the Haywood trial. I was closely connected with the case and I know that the charge that friends of the Western Federation of Miners were responsible for his indictment are unfounded. We began the investigation leading to the indictment five years ago. We did not know then who the investigation would hit, and Borah was neither senator nor had he any connection with the Haywood case at that time.

"The grand jury returned its reports in Boise six months ago. Neither Borah nor any of those indicted with him have ever been arrested."

GOOD TO BORAH.

Boise, Idaho, September 4.—M. C. Burch of Denver, and S. A. Russ of Omaha, special assistants of the Attorney-General of the United States, have arrived here to take charge of the trial of Senator W. E. Borah on the indictment found against him by the United States Grand Jury last March.

This is understood to mean that District Attorney Ruick is supplanted so far as this case is concerned.

The Government has determined to give the Senator an immediate trial. The visiting attorneys and Borah have been in conference with Judge Dietrich all day, and to-morrow the date of the trial will be agreed upon.

LABOR DAY SPEECHES

PHILADELPHIA'S VAST CROWD HEARS INSPIRING TALKS.

Miss Flynn and Miss Twining the Chief Speakers—Roosevelt Shown Up in His True Colors—His Friend McParland Also Mentioned—Gompers Gets His Share—Miss Flynn Tells Workingmen to Pay No Attention to Hearst.

Philadelphia, September 3.—Hundreds of thousands yesterday joined in the celebration of Labor Day, practically making the wind-up of the season for summer enjoyments.

Miss Twining's speech was stirring, especially where she showed up the unprecedented conduct of Roosevelt in the Haywood case.

"He used his high office to influence the people of the country against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone," she said. "He who holds above all citizens the power of pardon called these men who had been kidnapped from their homes 'undesirable citizens.' When he was called upon to take back his words he said: 'I still insist that they are undesirable citizens.' Then came the demonstrations in New York and Boston and your splendid demonstration in Philadelphia last April and then President Roosevelt put himself into his own 'liars' club' by saying, 'I have always counselled prudence for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.' Yet to-day he and Governor Gooding know that their political futures (and both have political ambitions) depend upon the hanging of George Pettibone.

"Both were parts of the conspiracy of the mine owners to break up the Western Federation of Miners by having Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone hanged. The capitalistic and so-called privileged class caused the execution of the Molly Maguires in '71, in your State, and hanging these men in Chicago in '87 because they dared stand for an eight-hour day. But the world has moved since '71 and '87, because the working people are better organized. Never before in the history of the world has a preordained execution of an innocent labor leader been stopped by a general protest of workingmen. Why, that man McParland, who was the one who planned the outrages and lawlessness that led to the murder of which these men were accused, was guilty of some of the murders for which seventeen men called Molly Maguires were hanged."

The speaker also sharply rapped over the crooked knuckles of John Mitchell and the United Mine Workers, when she spoke of Haywood's stand on the contract question between employer and employe.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, of New York, who is known as "Jean of Arc," in glowing English denounced the actions of Rockefeller, the capitalist, Roosevelt, the caterer to the capitalists, and Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, whom she branded as the tool of the capitalists.

Miss Flynn also called the workingmen's attention to Hearst of New York, and told them not to put any stock in what he promises.

CHICAGO S. L. P.

AGITATING THE BREASTS OF THOSE WHO HAD IT "BURIED."

Jager, Organizer for S. L. P. in Street Debate With S. P. Spellbinder Lewis Shows Inherent Corruption of the Latter Party, Inseparable From Its Policy of Opportunism—Whipped S. P. Man Wisely Refuses to Come Back for More.

Chicago, Ill., August 25.—A week ago last Wednesday, Henry Jager, general organizer of the S. L. P., spoke on the corner of Clark St. and Chicago Ave. This being a stronghold of the S. P. and the tenor of his remarks not being to the liking of part of the audience he was interrupted a number of times, notably by Koope, late S. P. candidate for mayor. E. J. Lewis, at present the S. P.'s leading spellbinder in Chicago, and a lady, who was offended when the speaker resented being called a liar even by so fair a dame.

The upshot of it all was a challenge to debate, which was accepted by our speaker, who appointed H. J. Brimble to represent him in the making of arrangements. Our plan was to have the affair take place in a hall, so that the debaters might be free from interruption and have all the time necessary to develop the subject, which was, "Resolved, that the Socialist Party does not represent the interests of the working class." Mr. Koope, who represented Lewis, would not have it so. The debate must be held on the street corner where Jager, as Lewis elegantly put it, "made his noise." We had been having trouble with the police, as had the S. P., and there was every indication that the debate would be interrupted. For that reason we submitted our proposition. To no purpose, however. It was a case of complying with the S. P. conditions or no debate. So we conceded the point.

On Wednesday last the debate came off as per schedule. Before a crowd of from 600 to 800, Jager opened for the S. L. P. His contention was that the S. P. is a party of compromise, and as such, does not, and can not, represent the best interests of the working class. Following this, Jager went into a brief analysis of the class struggle. "If the Socialist Party" said he, "lives up to what it preaches in other words, stands upon the fact of the class struggle, then its claim to represent the working class is well grounded. If, on the contrary, it may be shown that the S. P. does not stand true, not in word, but in deed, then we make our assertion good that it does not represent the best interests of the working class."

To prove this, the speaker touched upon the Utah case, in which prominent S. P.ites, official members, indeed, endorsed a capitalist candidate for the office of county attorney, a crime for which they were not punished. "The Worker," one of the S. P.'s representative papers, was then produced to prove that two Democrats and one Republican ran on the ticket of that party in Webster, Mass. The report of the Common Council of Milwaukee, Wis. was then used, in which it is shown that the Mayor of that city appointed Stanley E. Czerwinski, a Democrat, as commissioner of public works, subject to a minority vote of the Common Council. In this connection the point is made that the S. P. members of the council voted for the mayor's appointee.

Jager then proved, with the "Social Democratic Herald," probably the most influential S. P. publication, that that party stands for the American Federation of Labor. He followed this with a quotation from the "International Socialist Review" of July 1907, in which Max S. Hayes says that the boss brewers are gathering funds with which to combat the Brewery Workers when it may make certain demands, and that the bosses "look to the A. F. of L. to lend support in any possible contingency." "And this" cried Jager, "is the organization which the S. P. tells the workers to join."

The national platform of the S. P. was then taken up, it bieng shown thereby that the party's teachings are not in line with the materialist conception of history and the facts of history. In closing, the speaker discussed the question of the S. P. being a democratic organization. The Berger case was touched upon as being in point, and it was shown that the Milwaukee mayor was first removed from office, then tried for advocating the endorsement of a capitalist candidate for office, completely exonerated upon being found guilty, and finally reelected to office. What would you say had the capitalist class resorted to these methods in the Haywood case; first hanging the men and then trying him?

Lewis opened with the assertion that the S. L. P. is a scab organization. He proceeded to make good on this point by asking why we did not fire Gordon, who is scabbing at the Parrote and Beal factory, from the Party. Next the case of the telegraphers was brought in. He claimed that the S. P. was doing all that lay in its power to help them win, while the S. L. P. if it had the means would bring in scabs to take the places of the strikers. This assertion was greeted with hisses and applause.

Markley of Pittsburg next came in for a castigation. It was said that he had done crooked work in the Jenkinson strike and that he had been made drunk by Flynn of the A. F. of L. at Youngstown.

True to its instincts, said Lewis, the S. L. P. smashed the I. W. W. The S. P., on the contrary, assists all unions when on strike. Jumping to something very different, the speaker declared the tactics of the "Daily People" to be those of the S. L. P. street corner speaker. Coming back to the question of economic organization, Mr. Lewis expressed his conviction as to the superiority of the industrial over the craft form and went on to say that every Socialist is with him in this respect.

Then followed the most remarkable satement of the evening. It was asserted that, of the signers of the manifesto which led up to the formation of the I. W. W., all, with one exception were members of the S. P. and the exception was Daniel De Leon, "the pope, the little Jesus Christ." "On the economic question the S. P. is absolutely mum."

"A few weeks ago" said Lewis, "I had a talk with Max Hayes and I may say that he has changed his views." Unfortunately, the speaker failed to state the nature of the change.

The S. P. was claimed to be a class conscious organization. If, in Milwaukee, men elected by that party voted as Jager stated, the reason is to be found in that fact that Czerwinski, the Democrat, whom they supported, was elected to represent a majority of the people, which is made up as we know, of the working class in great part. Referring to what he is pleased to call the S. L. P. charge that the S. P. is made up of crooks, Lewis touched upon the circumstance that in Colorado, members of the S. L. P. resigned from the Party to vote for Haywood, "the candidate of a party of crooks."

In rebuttal Jager brought out a copy of the "Chicago Daily Socialist" in which it was shown that Gordon, the scab whom we are charged with retaining as a member, left the S. L. P. years ago. Proceeding, he took up the case of Hayes. "It may be true," said he, "that Max Hayes has changed his mind. The question is: Has he changed his job? He is still a leader of, and still in favor with the union which the bosses look to for assistance against the Brewery Workers, and although the American Federation of Labor throws out its most advanced and intelligent members, he still urges you to join that organization and pay dues, for reasons that are obvious."

Touching upon the Milwaukee case, if what Mr. Lewis said, that the Democrat Czerwinski, elected by the votes of members of the S. P., represented the majority of the people, which includes the working class, why organize another party? Why not bore from within the Democratic party, as the S. P. urges its members to do in the A. F. of L.? "The Work-

(Continued on Page 6)

AUSTRALIAN SOCIALISTS

UNITE ON THE BASIS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Declare Time Ripe for United Class Conscious Political Organization in Australia, and for Industrial Organization on the Lines Laid Down by the American Movement—Party Ownership of Press and No Fusion with Capitalist Reform Parties Adopted as Cardin al Principles of New Federation.

Melbourne, Victoria, August 18.—The conference to promote Socialist unity in Australasia was held in Melbourne, in rooms adjoining the Victorian Socialist Party's headquarters, on Saturday and Monday, June 15 and 17, the sittings beginning daily at 9:30 A. M., and terminating at 5 P. M. All the avowedly Socialist organizations of the Australian Commonwealth were represented, while a communication was sent by the New Zealand Socialist Party in agreement with the purpose of the conference and expressing a wish to join forces with comrades of the mainland.

The following is the declaration of principles adopted:

"The present form of society rests on ownership of the land and the machinery (tools) of production.

"The owners of most of the land and the machinery of production constitute what are economically known as the Capitalist Class. Hence the use of the term—"The Capitalist Form of Society."

"This form of ownership divides society in all countries into two distinct and opposing classes—the Capitalist Class and the Working Class.

"The Working Class produces all the wealth that sustains society, while they are held in complete economic and industrial subjection to the Capitalist Class, who live on the wealth produced by the Working Class.

"The statistics of all countries show that the Working Class receive a continuously decreasing share of the wealth they produce, the present proportion being about one-third of the total. Thus, although the workers constitute approximately eighty-five per cent. of the population, fifteen per cent., who do no useful work, confiscate the remaining two-thirds. This inevitably causes an irreconciliable conflict between the interests of the Capitalist Class and the Working Class.

"The interest of the Capitalist Class is to secure an ever-increasing proportion of the wealth produced by the Working Class. The interest of the Working Class is to get the full value of the product of their labor. Hence there is a struggle, which is called the CLASS STRUGGLE between these two classes.

"To win economic freedom, the non-owning Working Class must organize on the lines of the Industrial Workers of the World, and they must force the struggle into the political field, and use their political power, the ballot, in conjunction with their industrial organization, to abolish Capitalist Class ownership, set up the Socialist Republic, and thus revolutionize, in the interests of the Working Class, the entire structure of industrial society.

"Political power is only useful to the workers for the purpose of overthrowing Capitalism, Parliaments being essentially capitalist machines designed to enable that class to perpetuate class domination.

"The workers of Australia must, without delay, take up their position along with the organized, class-conscious workers of all other countries. There is no escape from the baneful effects of Capitalism, short of its complete overthrow, and this can only be achieved by the class-conscious industrial and political strength of the Working Class.

"The Socialist Federation of Australasia, therefore, CALLS UPON ALL WORKERS TO FORTHWITH IDENTIFY THEMSELVES WITH THE EXISTING SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE STATES, and to work unceasingly for the complete overthrow of the Capitalist system, and for the emancipation of their class from wage slavery."

The following were the delegates:

Victorian Socialist Party—Tom Mann, H. Scott Bennett.

Socialist Labor Party (Sydney)—T. Batho, J. O. Moroney.

International Socialist Club (Sydney)—H. E. Holland, E. Hillier.

Social Democratic Federation (Sydney)—H. H. Champion, W. Marsh.

Barrier Socialist Propaganda Group (Broken Hill)—H. J. Hawkins, R. S. Ross.

Social Democratic Vanguard (Brisbane)—J. P. Jones, V. Kroemer.

Social Democratic Association (Kalgoorlie)—J. Thom, A. Gray.

Reports as to age, strength and activities of the respective organizations were delivered by delegates. The collective financial membership totalled over 2,000.

United Socialist Party.

H. J. Hawkins submitted the following resolution:—"That the time has arrived when a United Class Conscious Socialist Party is necessary for Australia." Seconded by Tom Mann.

An amendment was moved by J. O. Moroney, seconded by T. Batho, "That in view of the fact that the Socialist Labor Party of Australia is a class-conscious organization of working class men and women, based on the revolutionary principle of the class struggle, organized in two of the principal States of the Commonwealth—New South Wales and Victoria—the unity of other Socialist bodies can only be accomplished by the acceptance and endorsement of its revolutionary, economic and political principles as set forth in its Constitution, methods and tactics."

The resolution was carried, only the amendment's movers voting for it.

T. Mann, H. E. Holland, and H. J. Hawkins were appointed a sub-committee to consider various items of the agenda and present a report.

Industrial Workers.

H. J. Hawkins moved and it was carried unanimously:—"That the time has arrived for the re-organization of the Australian working class on the lines of the Industrial Workers of the World."

At the instance of the S. L. P. delegation it was agreed "That this conference endorse the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World as adopted at the Chicago Convention of July, 1905, as the basis of the industrial organization of the Australian working class."

Name and Objective.

The committee's report now being before the delegates it was

Resolved, "That the name of the united party be the Socialist Federation of Australasia," and

Resolved, "That the objective of the Federation be the Socialization of the means of Production, Distribution and Exchange."

Provisional Constitution and Subscription.

It was decided that the Federation executive consist of one delegate from each of the affiliated bodies, with a secretary and a treasurer appointed by conference; administrative committee of the executive to consist of the secretary, treasurer, and members of the executive resident in the area which is for the time being the seat of the executive; until next conference the headquarters of executive to be at Sydney; no member of the executive to be paid.

It was decided that the affiliation fee be threepence per financial member per annum.

H. E. Holland was unanimously appointed honorary secretary of the Federation and August Borax (I. S. C.), honorary treasurer.

Socialism and the Labor Party.

Moved by H. E. Holland—"That no member of the Socialist Federation of Australasia shall seek election as a candidate of either the Australian Labor Party or any other non-Socialist party, for either Parliamentary or municipal positions."

Amendment by R. S. Ross—"That whereas the Political Labor Party of Australia consists of two sections, one the numerous and important belonging to the working class, the other representing the small traders, and whereas the time is rapidly approaching when the P. L. P. will be forced to adopt definitely one or the other of the respective positions of these classes, therefore the Socialist Party decide to leave the matter of definite Parliamentary action in abeyance till the next annual or special conference."

Three voted for the amendment and the motion was carried by 7 to 2.

Arbitration.

Moved by R. S. Ross, and carried unanimously:

"That this Conference affirms its pronounced and mature conviction that compulsory arbitration in New South Wales and Western Australia has not proved advantageous to the working class, but, inter alia, has weakened trades unionism in spirit and achievement. Therefore, this Conference warns the workers of Australia, and particularly the section not yet under the jurisdiction of compulsory arbitration, that the acceptance and endorsement of such arbitration under present conditions will prove detrimental to their industrial welfare and class emancipation."

Literature.

The following was referred to the Executive for report:—"That Conference take into consideration the advisability of establishing a Socialist Publishing House, belonging to the Federation."

Resolved—"That the Executive be empowered to procure supplies of literature for distribution amongst the organizations."

Resolved—"That the various journals published by organizations affiliated with the Federation be recognized as official organs of the Federation."

Italian Immigration.

Resolved—"That the Executive be instructed to notify the Italian Socialist Party that the Socialists of Australia are opposed to the immigration schemes of the capitalists."

Resolved—"That Report of Conference be printed; responsibility to rest with the Administrative Committee."

International Relationships.

Resolved, "That the United Socialist Party affiliate with the International Bureau at Brussels, fee to be paid out of the Party's funds."

The Conference adopted a resolution of fraternal greeting to Socialists in America, and expressing their sympathy with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and with the endeavors to obtain their liberty. A resolution of hearty congratulation to the Russian revolutionists was also adopted. Resolution was also adopted to supply V. Kroemer with credentials to the Stuttgart Congress.

Next Conference and Parliamentary Action.

Resolved—"That next Conference be held in January, 1908, the question of united political action to remain in abeyance until then, and the affiliated organizations in the meantime to retain their present powers so far as direct Parliamentary action is concerned, subject to such action being in due conformity with Conference resolutions already adopted."

Thanks and Finis.

Eulogistic votes of thanks were passed to the chairman and the minute secretary, several bright and spirited speeches were delivered. Ben Tillett was welcomed and said a few words, and then "The Red Flag" and "The Marseillaise" were sung by those present, hearty cheers for the Social Revolution terminating a conference as successful as it will be historical.

"TOO BUSY."

Spokane C. L. U. Refuses to Debate with Ettor.

Spokane, Wash., September 3.—At the last meeting of the Central Labor union last evening the challenge extended by the Industrial Workers of the World to the central body to meet the Industrial Workers of the World in debate was read.

Some of the members of the union were desirous of accepting the challenge. Remarks were made by delegates who favored listening to the Industrial Workers, saying there was much to be learned from the new organization. Others opposed the debate.

A motion finally carried instructing the secretary to decline with thanks. It was argued that the Central union was "so busy transacting important business that it could hardly afford the time to spend in a debate of this kind." The secretary was instructed to explain this feature of the situation.

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NEW ORLEANS LABOR

LEARNING LESSONS IN INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION.

Battle Royal on of Brewery Bosses and A. F. of L. against Industrially Organized Brewery Workers—Brewery Workers Appeal to I. W. W. for Speakers and Assistance—Request Gladly Complied with—New Orleans Central Body Split on the Question.

New Orleans, La., August 27.—The painters here have sent, in to the painter bosses their wage scale to take effect the first of September. The scale is $3.50 for eight hours, and one apprentice for every 5 men employed. The paperhangers have also sent in a price list.

The Brewery Workers are still out on strike. A committee from the Brewery Workers was before the I. W. W. local here, and asked for assistance to arrange open air meetings and for speakers. Their request was gladly granted. The fight is on between the A. F. of L., which wants each member of a craft to belong to his petty craft organization, and the Brewery Workers, who want them to belong to their craft organization if they choose, but above all they want all to belong to the Brewery Workers' Union. The brewers were given an added lesson on the value of their principle of organization here some nine months ago, when the malt and brewing department went on strike for better conditions. The managers took the stablemen and the drivers and put them in the brewery department to help to break their fellow workers' strike. So the brewers called the strike off, and decided that if they wanted to win the strike that they must put the drivers, stable help and all other help around the brewery in the same union. This they did, and when they saw the conditions favorable they all quit for better conditions.

But at that time the San Francisco car strike was just called off, and the brewery owners imported the street car strike breakers to fill the brewery workers' places. In the meantime the United Brewery Workers had succeeded in blocking the sale of scab beer. Some help had to be gotten by the bosses, or they would have to grant to the brewery workers a little better conditions. Something had to be done, and done quick. "What is it that always helps the masters to beat down the workingmen who are on strike?" was the anxious thought of the brewery owners. "Oh, yes," said they, "a counter organization of the A. F. of L.!"

"But, Oh, no!" said the rank and file of the workingmen of New Orleans, who were in the A. F. of L. "We will not have strike breakers organized in any union of ours," said they. But the bosses telegraphed to the local organizer to organize the scabs, and so he did. Then another howl went up against the A. F. of L. and the Central Trades and Labor Council, followed by the withdrawal of some twenty local unions, and the organization of a new central body known as the United Labor Council, including the United Brewery Workers. Now the New Orleans labor fakirs are running around like chickens with their heads cut off. This is a fine opportunity for the I. W. W. if they had an organizer to spend all of his time here just to that purpose. The local members have paved the way for great results with the last two years of constant agitation and distribution of literature.

Well, the fight of the Brewery Workers of New Orleans has just started. There is going to be something doing. Whether the United Brewery Workers win or lose, they will learn another lesson, as the I. W. W. speakers don't forget to tell their audiences how the I. W. W. is organized, and if the U. B. W. was organized in that way a victory would be won in short order. But the funniest of it is that some of the members who belong to the craft organizations of the Central Trades and Labor Council have placed a fine or expulsion on members patronizing the U. B. W. saloons.

W. E. K.

I. W. W. CONVENTION.

THE THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD OPENS IN CHICAGO SEPTEMBER 16 '07.

Readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE Who Desire to Be Promptly Posted On the Important Proceedings and Incidents of the Convention Should Subscribe for the DAILY PEOPLE.

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BISBEE MINERS

Show Mine Owners A Few Things In the Injunction Game.

(Special Correspondence.)

Bisbee, Arizona, August 28.—There being a strike on here of the Miners' Union No. 106, W. F. M., the mine owners went into court—their usual game—and secured an injunction forbidding the miners to picket the mines and from posting any strike notices in the district.

Bisbee Miners' Union promptly met this trick by a move which shows that the working class is up to snuff, and drilled by the proper principles, is fully capable of emancipating itself from wage slavery. The miners issued a large hand-bill quoting in full the restraining order of the court, and below, in type visible a rod off, are reproduced two strike warnings set down in the court records as Exhibit A and Exhibt B, which were filed by the company's lawyer when applying for the injunction. This hand-bill has been posted and distributed by the thousands, and the company officials are holding their poor, sore heads.

The hand-bill reads:

Copy of Restraniing Order of Injunction Issued Against Bisbee Miners' Union, No. 106, W. F. M., Together with Exhibits A. and B. of Same:

"Now, therefore, this is to command you and each of you, the said Bisbee Miners' Union, No. 106, Western Federation of Miners; Alex Ferrens, M. C. Fisher, Frank Brown, Alfred Morgan, James Manning, Percy C. Rawlings, Joseph D. Cannon, Dave Militanovich, C. R. Ruttledge, James Dunne, William John, C. O. White, Mary Harris, alias Mother Jones, L. Hughes, Richard Arndt, J. L. Brooks, C. S. Price, Tim O'Connell, Albert Stacy, Lee Perry, L. C. Shields, Thos. Cooper, E. Crough, Walter Coger, ——— ——— Clark, Frank Parker, John Gallagher, John Gaffney, Charles Fuller, Michael Graham, M. B. Duncan, John Doe, Chas. Doe, Jas. Doe, Frank Doe, Wm. Doe, Thos. Doe, Edgar Doe, Benj. Doe, Henry Doe, Ellis Doe, Richard Doe, John Roe, Charles Roe, James Roe, Frank Roe, William Roe, Thomas Roe, Edger Roe, Benjamin Roe, Harry Roe, Ellis Roe, and Richard Roe, each and every of you, until the further order of this court, you and each of your officers, attorneys, committees, agents, employes, servants, members, confederates, associates, and all others that may be acting in aid, or assistance of, or in concert with you, or either of you to absolutely desist and refrain from in any manner picketing upon the right of way, station grounds, in the station, or in or upon the cars or trains, or other property of the plaintiff, El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Company, or from in any manner impeding, obstructing, interfering with, molesting or annoying any of the patrons or passengers or prospective patrons or passengers, of the said plaintiff, or from congregating, loitering or going upon the right of way, station grounds, or in the stations of said plaintiff for the purpose of picketing or of impeding, obstructing, interfering with, molesting, or annoying any of the patrons or passengers of the said plaintiff, or for any purpose other than to either become a passenger or a patron of the plaintiff, or to transact ordinary business with the plaintiff, or from picketing, arguing with, interfering with, annoying or intruding yourselves upon the passengers or patrons of the plaintiff travelling on its said trains, or from entering into or riding upon the trains of said plaintiff for that purpose, or from distributing and delivering to passengers and patrons of the plaintiff, or other persons upon plaintiff's right of way, or in its stations, or upon its train written or printed notices, circulars, hand-bills of any kind or nature whatsoever; or pasting such notices or any notices or gum stickers on the depots, waiting rooms, cars, equipment, windows, or other property of the plaintiff, or from any such purpose, entering upon the right of way of said plaintiff or in its stations or upon its trains; or from writing or sending through the mails or otherwise, any written or printed card, circular, letter or other communication, conveying or intending to convey to any person or prospective patron of the plaintiff any information that the mining companies at Bisbee and Lowell, Arizona, are under the ban of Bisbee Miners' Union, No. 106, Western Federation of Miners, and because thereof, warning such patrons or prospective patrons to remain away from the said city of Bisbee and town of Lowell; or from attempting by any combination, scheme, device or conspiracy, among yourselves or with others to hinder or obstruct or interfere with the business of the said plaintiff, or prevent any person or persons from becoming passengers or patrons of the plaintiff; or from giving any direction or order to committees, pickets, walking delegates, organizers, agents, associates or employes for the performance of any of the acts or things herein enjoined.

"Witness, the Honorable Fletcher M. Doan, Judge of the District Court of the second Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona in and for the county of Cochise, and the seal of said court on this 13th day of July, A. D., 1907.

"George B. Wilcox,
"Clerk of the District Court.
"By P. Michelana, Deputy."
(Seal District Court.)

Exhibit A—Strike Is On!

There's a Strike On In Bisbee Against the Blacklist System.

Don't Be a Strike Breaker!

All Men Working In or Around the Unfair Mines of This District Are Enemies of Organized Labor.

Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, W. F. M.

Strike Committee—C. R. Rutledge, Jas. Dunne, Dave Militanovich, Wm. Johns, C. O. White.

Exhibit B—Don't Be a Scab!

Don't Be a Strike Breaker!

Don't Go To Bisbee, Arizona.

Where the Western Federation of Miners Are on Strike Against Discrimination and Blacklist.

MORE ENCOURAGING

THE PAST WEEK'S PROPAGANDA WORK INDICATES THAT THERE IS A LITTLE MORE DOING—JUMP IN ALL AND HELP TO BETTER RESULTS.

On the whole there was a little more doing in the propaganda last week, but more of the comrades should jump in and put their shoulders to the wheel and get things going lively.

For the week ending Friday, September 6th, we received 151 subscriptions to the Weekly People, and 29 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 180.

While the roll of honor, those sending five or more, is smaller this week, the encouraging feature of the week's work is the number sending from two to four subs, which signifies that some have started out to hustle.

The honor roll: H. F. Cody, Panama Canal, 14; H. J. Friedman, Chicago, 7; J. C. Custer, Bridgeport, Conn. 6; A. Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo., 6; E. Claflin, Perkinsville, Vt., 5.

From letters of commendation and appreciation that we receive from new readers we are fully satisfied that there is a field, a large field, for the Weekly People. A. Scott, of Malden, Mass., writes that while not a Party member, he is interested in the movement, he sends in a new subscriber and adds that he finds the paper is highly appreciated in Malden. If a non-Party member is encouraged by the way the paper is received, how much more incentive should there not be to the Party member to engage actively in the work? Yes, comrades, you can find hundreds and thousands who will not only appreciate the paper, but appreciate your work in bringing it to their attention as well.

There are just $45.00 worth of Labor News business during the past week. Section Tacoma, Wash., sending the biggest order, $7.45; Spokane, I. W. W., $5.57; Kings County, N. Y., $2.30. The rest of the sales were for one dollar or less.

Note that we have a new leaflet advertised. Get a supply. A leaflet is often the means of arousing a person interested in the movement.

By the way fail not to send in your quota of Weekly People subs for September. We ask you to get ONE a month. Get together everywhere and push the work.

NEW BUTTONS.

We have a new style of emblem button, red enameled, gold finish, at 50 cents each.

We also have a new supply of the red celluloid button, at five cents.

The bronze button at 50 cents.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

STEVE ADAMS' TRIAL.

Will Probably Begin This Week—Darrow and Moyer at Wallace Preparing Defence.

Wallace, Idaho, September 7.—The trial of Steve Adams accused of the murder of Fred Taylor probably will begin during this coming week. Clarence Darrow, accompanied by Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, is in town, preparing for Adams' defence. The last trial resulted in an evenly divided jury. It is considered probable that a change of venue to Moscow, Idaho, will be asked, but the movement will be vigorously fought by the attorneys for the State.

I. W. W. VICTORY.

Waistmakers Win Strike In Less Than An Hour.

One hundred waistmakers, eighty of whom are members of the Industrial Workers of the World, with some few members of the A. F. of L. won a sharp and decisive victory yesterday morning in the shop of H. Schlessel & Co., at Houston and Green streets. The waistmakers, most of whom are members of Local 59, I. W. W., went on strike for an increase of from five to fifteen cents on each waist according to style, and won, hands down, in less than an hour.

PROPAGANDA PAMPHLETS.
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Burning Question of Trades Unionism
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Historical Materialism.
Industrial Unionism.
Mark, The.
Mitchell, John, Exposed
Reform or Revolution.
Religion of Capital.
Socialism.
Socialism and Evolution.
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MASSACHUSETTS S. L. P.

STATE CONFERENCE DISPOSES OF HIGHLY IMPORTANT MATTERS—REPORTS RENDERED—RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM ADOPTED—PLANS DEVISED TO EXTEND WORK AND INFLUENCE.

Boston, Mass., September 3.—The State Conference of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts was held in Section Boston Headquarters, the People's Institute Building, 1165 Tremont street, on September 1.

At 10:45 a. m. the Secretary of the State Executive Committee, Fred Houtenbrink, called the conference to order.

Frank Bohmbach and John Sweeney were elected temporary chairman and secretary, respectively.

Joao Claudino and Fred Houtenbrink were elected a committee to examine dues cards of members who had gathered from sections Pittsfield, Worcester, Lawrence, Fall River, New Bedford, Somerville, Salem, Lowell and Boston. All were reported to be in good standing.

The temporary officers were then made permanent, and the following committees were elected:

Organization and ways and means: Doyle, Brennan, and Hoar. Platform and resolutions: Corcoran, Reimer and Houtenbrink. Party press: Claudino, Waterman and Petersen.

A larger hall was ordered to be secured owing to the large number of delegate members present. The Conference Committee reported upon the hiring of such a hall. Report was accepted and the conference moved into the new quarters.

Secretary of the State Executive Committee then read the following report:

Comrades of the Massachusetts S. L. P.,
in Conference Assembled:

Your State Executive Committee can report that through the financial aid secured by subscription lists issued to the sections and members-at-large for the fall campaign of 1906, we were enabled to circulate for distribution leaflets containing the 1906 State ticket and platform.

We also secured the services of Joseph Chaiken, a Jewish organizer, from New York. During the campaign Chaiken held a number of successful meetings and sold considerable literature in Boston, Lynn, Salem, Lawrence, Lowell, Chelsea and Fall River.

The candidate for Governor, W. H. Carroll, made a short tour.

Brennan, Corcoran and Reimer answered calls for speakers from various sections.

In response to a call from the National Secretary for a cast up of industrial conditions, also an outline of the labor movement in the State, all sections answered upon local conditions in their respective localities, and the same was duly forwarded to the N. E. C.

Your committee has urged the necessity of increasing the circulation of the Party press, a work which is of vital importance for the propagation of the principles of the S. L. P. As a means of increasing the circulation, we sent out circular letters for canvassing purposes.

Our sections reported participation in Red Sunday demonstrations, and joined in every effort made to enlighten the workers with regard to the outrage committed by the capitalist class in the West. Progress and encouragement can be noted in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone united working class demonstrations that have been held, bringing about the liberation of Wm. D. Haywood.

A plan to encourage members to develop as speakers was sent out in the spring, as was also a plan for an exchange of speakers between different cities and towns convenient to each other. This, it is believed, may assist in breaking down that modesty that keeps some Party members from becoming useful public speakers.

Two important National Executive committee meetings have been held this year, both of which your National Executive Committeeman attended and will render his report.

Reimer's services for agitation purposes were secured at a nominal expense, he having visited and spoken in Woburn, Milford, Lowell, Lynn, Lawrence, Fall River, New Bedford and Worcester. He reports holding good meetings, attended by good sales of literature.

We would recommend that means be discussed for bringing about a more concerted action. The State of Massachusetts is ripe for agitation, where literature is pushed at meetings the sales show that the workers want light upon the topics discussed by our speakers.

The progress and soundness of the principles of the S. L. P. should urge the best that is in us to extend the work and influence of the Socialist Labor Party.

Fraternally, Mass. S. E. C., F. Houtenbrink, Secretary.

Arthur E. Reimer gave an account of the sections that he visited during the month of July; reported the sales of 200 pamphlets and good outdoor meetings, despite some police interference. In Lowell he was arrested, but was immediately released.

National Executive Committeeman Reimer rendered his report of the two sessions of the N. E. C. held this year, which was lengthily discussed, especially matter pertaining to increasing price of subscription to the Weekly People.

At 12:50 p. m. a recess was taken until 2 o'clock. Chairman Bohmbach called the conference to order at the appointed time and the committee on organization and ways and means recommended that funds for the coming campaign be raised by voluntary subscriptions through lists under the jurisdiction of the S. E. C. The funds thus raised are to be used in supplying sections, members-at-large and sympathizers with leaflets and Party literature.

Committee on platform and resolutions brought out an extended discussion upon the proposed address to the working class of Massachusetts. The matter was resubmitted to the committee and the committee enlarged to five members.

Committee on Party press recommepded that the subscription price of the Weekly People be raised from 50c. per year to $1. Sections were requested to keep a sufficient supply of literature on hand to be able to take advantage of public meetings wherever held.

The committee also recommended the adoption of the Kuhn plan of securing a wide awake boy to sell copies of the Weekly People in the various cities.

Committee on platform and resolutions reported and their reports was adopted and the following State ticket nominated:

Governor:
THOMAS F. BRENNAN,
Salem.

Lieutenant Governor:
WALTER J. HOAR,
Worcester.

Secretary of State:
ARTHUR E. REIMER,
Boston.

Treasurer:
ALBERT BARNES,
Fall River.

Auditor:
JOAO CLAUDINO,
New Bedford.

Attorney General:
GILBERT G. SMITH,
Lawrence.

The platform and resolutions were as follows:

The Socialist Labor Party, in convention assembled, reiterates its former declarations, that the workers must organize as a class in a political party of their own.

Under the present form of society labor power is a commodity; that is, an article for sale, like corn, lumber, iron, shoes, etc. It is universally recognized by the capitalst class, as is evidenced by the common expression "labor market." Its price, or market value (wage), is determined, as in the case of all other commodities, by the quantity available, and the demand for it. Throughout the past century labor-saving machines have been introduced which have displaced the labor of thousands, aye, millions of workers, and these workers later re-entering the field of labor in other industries have kept the average wage down close to the starvation point. The employers of labor, in the meantime, however, profiting by the low price of the labor have amassed great wealth, and, constantly introducing new labor-saving machinery, have made deeper and wider the chasm between the capitalist and the wage worker, until to-day it is practcally impossible in the established industries to pass from wage worker to capitalist.

Understanding the disease, a consideration of the remedy is now in order. It is evident that no ordinary remedy is adequate, and the Socialist Labor Party offers none such. In its judgment the propertiless, opportunitiless wage worker is going to feel no material relief until Labor is lifted out of the category of commodities with cattle, swine and nails and is elevated to the dignity of MANHOOD. Frankly, this is not reform; it is revolution and reconstruction. Capital and wages constitute the basis of the present social system. The wages system is economically the present social system. There is but one way in which society can raise Labor from the category of commodities, and that is to take the great industries out of the hands of the capitalists and administer them for the general social good.

Socialism is a result which cannot be attained within the constitutional limitations of the state organization, but only by the nation. We, therefore, offer no state program or platform, but present to you the national platform of the Socialist Labor Party for your consideration, which demands the absolute, unconditional surrender of the means of production and distribution to the working class.

PLATFORM
Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

Resolution on Trades Unionism.

Whereas, It is absolutely necessary that the working class be organized on the economic as well as on the political field; and,

Whereas, The emancipation of the working class from wage slavery depends upon their being organized in an economic organization based upon the class struggle and having that object as its final goal; and,

Whereas, That form of "Trades Unionism" known as the American Federation of Labor, instead of organizing the working class on the principles above cited, through the principle of craft autonomy and the doctrine of "the indentity of interests" between employer and employe, divides the workers and compels one craft to scab upon the other. and thereby plays into the hands of the master class; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the Industrial Workers of the World is the only economic organization which embodies the correct principles, and is worthy of the support of the working class; and we call upon all members of the Socialist Labor Party to do all in their power to further the principles advocated by the Industrial Workers of the World.

Merger Resolution.

Whereas, The capitalist class, through its various political parties, endeavors to perpetuate its power by dividing the working class on false political issues; and,

Whereas, The proposed merger of the Boston and Maine Railroad with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is being made a political issue, over which the working class of Massachusetts need not have any direct concern; and,

Whereas, Mergers and other forms of industral combinations are essential factors in modern industrial development, their private ownership alone being wrong; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the working class of Massachusetts should give heed only to such a political issue as that advocated by the Socialist Labor Party, which declares for the unconditional surrender of all industrial combinations, to the end that the advantages arising from their existence may redound to the benefit of society as a whole, and not to the few as permitted under the capitalist system of private ownership.

The conference then adjournned.
John Sweeney, Secretary.

FESTIVE DAY

Chicago S. L. P. Picnic Great Success—Jolliest of Crowds Fills Mayfair Park—Speeches Well Received—Dark Days Over for S. L. P.

Chicago, Ill., September 3.—Section Chicago's picnic of yesterday, had he been there to see, would have brought small comfort to the man who has been killing and burying the Socialist Labor Party for lo, these many years. A fine day and a crowd out for a good time, with our men and women there to see that the affair went through to success, placed the issue beyond doubt. Success was ours. The S. L. P. not only replenished its treasury and gave its members and sympathizers a happy day, but established connections which will be of inestimable value to us in the future.

Mayfair Park was crowded afternoon and evening with the jolliest of crowds, one which needed no encouragement in the matter of making itself at home. Section Chicago saw to it that no one need go hungry, or thirsty, for that matter. Entertainment was provided in the shape of games and races for young and old. The Irish Gaelic Dancing Club, an organization of four ladies and gentlemen which is giving entertainments in different parts of the city, favored us with a splendid exhibition of jig and reel dancing.

And the dancing, too, one must speak of that. From a little after two in the afternoon, until 11 at night, we kept things going hot-foot with but few intermissions. Theodore Thomas's orchestra was not in attendance, but, for all that, we had a 40 h. p. aggregation which gave us:

'San Antoni—oni—o
"She hopped on his pony—o."
And—
"I'd rather two-step than waltz, Bill;
"I'd rather two-step than eat."

And other gems from Wagner and the masters of music, new and old.

At six o'clock Henry Jager made a short address on the aims and objects of the S. L. P. Jager was in good form and did not fail to make clear the difference between the Party and any and all other organizations which claim working class support. He was followed by Mrs. Lillian Forberg, who spoke for the I. W. W. Both addresses were well received.

In closing I must pay a tribute to the members of Section Chicago, headed by Friedmann and Nazy. The old war horses and the younger element got together and worked, with what result we have seen. It is an earnest of what may be accomplished by united effort. The dark days of the movement in this vicinity are, I am convinced, at an end. Section Chicago is on the up-grade.

H. J. B.

REVIEW OF WORK

Carroll Now in Utica—Successful Work in Albany—Hearty Cooperation—Large Meetings in Utica—"Work While There's a Chance to Work."

Utica, N. Y., September 2.—Reviewing the work done since my last letter to The People, considering all things we are making progress. Sometimes we do not see what we call results, but we realize that this is sowing time—the harvest will surely come.

Good meetings were held in Albany during the last week. I was there selling no less than 15 books at each meeting, and let me say that if all sections of the state would fall in line as Troy, Albany and Schenectady did there would be no question as to carrying on the work. During my three weeks stay in that vicinity all expenses were paid, amounting to over $60, raised by those three sections. The members there are as determined as ever to push the work along.

In Utica there is much need of agitation. The meeting Saturday evening was largely attended, at least 300 people stood during the one and a half hours and paid close attention. At the close 15 books were sold and a large amount of literature distributed.

The section here is small, but they have a good Italian socialist organization, which is an inspiration to an S. L. P. man. They have a good hall and are nearly all young men, very energetic. The quality of their metal is indicated somewhat by one incident which occurred here. It seems that the clergy of Italy were caught in some immoral affair in Italy, that the police were forced to take action upon. These facts were made known to the members of the church here in Utica by the Italian Socialists. The members went to the priest. The result was that the priest decided to debate the question with the Socialists, which he did, but as a result has been fired from his position and is now walking the streets of Utica, as any other wage-slave.

Yesterday we had a joint outing of the S. L. P. section and Italian S. L. P., which was enjoyed by those present. To see the Italians learning the German songs, and to witness the good feeling between man and man gives one a feeling of pleasure, such as can be imparted only in Socialist gatherings. One good-natured German said: "Look at my children. I could not teach them German songs and here they are learning Italian songs." This afternoon we had a hall meeting with two Italians and myself as speakers. When they repaired to their section headquarters, where I left them to get away to write this letter, they were playing music, singing, and discussing the day when our final emancipation will come.

Such meetings and good feeling as I find among our members here, help to make the work easier, and I hope that our members all along the line will wake up. We must fight the battle of life, and getting discouraged will do no good. When the storms of revolution break, the man who is in obscurity is dragged from his bed and butchered, just as quickly as the revolutionist who is on the firing line. None can escape the final conflict—but the number of victims will be lessened by what you and I and all of us do while we have a chance to work in a peaceful way.

All together now. Don't lag. Socialism expects every man to do his duty. It may be hard, but the only sad thought in life is when we look back and realize that we failed in doing that plain duty. Let us draw the line to-day, and see the result next Labor Day.

Fraternally,
W. H. Carroll.

TWO BULLY LETTERS

SECRETARY CAMERON, OF NEW ORLEANS SOCIALIST PARTY, GIVES UNSURPASSABLE EXHIBITION OF POLITICAL FAKIRISM—AND IS SQUARELY ANSWERED.

I.

Established 1885.
CAMERON TICKET COMPANY.
508 Carondelet Street,
New Orleans, La., Aug. 25, 1907.

Comrade Duplain:—

Believing that you have an interest in the Socialist Party superior to any personal quarrels which may have arisen, I take this opportunity to address you.

Couldn't you come up to the hall some day this week and discuss this question?

We wish to put up a full legislative ticket next Saturday night, the 31st inst. As matters stand there is no qualified Socialist in the 8th or 9th wards.

Almost anyone appearing with application for membership on the 31st would be likely to receive the unanimous nomination for the legislature. I should think that between yourself Skinner, Goetz and Nelson, one at least would be found to come up and complete the ticket.

I would consider it a severe set back to see what has been the banner ward remain inactive in the coming campaign.

Yours for the revolution,
J. B. Cameron.

II.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 29-07.

Mr. J. B. Cameron,
Sec'y. Socialist Party,
City.

Dear Sir and Comrade:—

Replying to yours of the 25th inst. will say that I thank you for offering me the nomination of the Socialist Party as its candidate for the legislature from the 9th ward; but I cannot accept same for a number of reasons and principally for the following:

While I am not and have not been for some time past a member of your party, and have not taken an active part in the movement of late, I know that the trouble in your organization was not caused by "personal quarrels" but arose over a question of principle; I know that you and your faction fought and still fight the endorsement of the I. W. W., and that it was your position on this question that ruined your party here. I am a firm believer in the I. W. W., I do not agree with your position and could not therefore serve you. Also, I have always been given to understand that the Socialist Party was very jealous of the soundness of its candidates and nominees, yet you, an officer and a nominee, beg any one who will to head your ticket; this is something the old parties will not do. As to Skinner and Goetz, I do not know, but Nelson is an I. W. W. man, and will not, I believe, help you. The ninth ward is still the banner ward of Socialism, but the vast majority of those who made it so, are out of your organization and the working-class is with them. I do not care to fight the working-class or the men who have made so good a fight and therefore decline the nomination offered.

Yours for the Revolution,
Joseph Duplain,
No. 714 Alvar St.

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Frank Bohn, National Secretary.
I. H. Weisberger, National Treausrer.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

United States, 50 cents a year, 25 cents for six months;
Canada, $1 a year; 50 cents for six months.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1907.

A noble spectacle and one well worthy of meditation, is that of the attempts made in the different ages of the world, to ameliorate the physical and moral condition of man. . . . Never does humanity rest: one experiment immediately succeeds another, and we advance through revolutions toward unknown destinies.—BLANQUI.

THE LAST QUARTER OF THE PRESENT EPOCH.

These are momentous times, big with meaning and bright with hope to the Socialist. Socialism can now be said to have engaged the enemy. The foremost industrial capitalists now hear of Socialism with gravity and awe. The Manufacturers' Association is bending every energy to set on foot a general and conscious campaign against Socialism. The matter that occupies the most serious attention of the capitalist diplomats is Socialism. The greatest effort that has convulsed the nation since the civil war was the Colorado-Idaho conspiracy which failed in its attempt to snuff out Socialism. Reading the writing of the hand upon the wall, the college professors are reading "Socialism." Socialism has gained a foothold, from which it will never be thrust down. Socialism has been given a recognition, and will never more be ignored in America.

In the New York Sun of the 28th an attempt is made to rally the upholders of capitalism against Socialism. "Possibly," says the article, "when the foreigners have worked their will in this country and Socialism and paternalism are fully established, history may call their invasion and the change they wrought an advance. But this will make it no easier for us whose ideals are those of our fathers. We shall go the way of the Indian, without leaving a memory of heroism as he did."

The Wall Street Journal forecasts a great conflict so near at hand as June 10, 1908, when it says: "Not even in the darkest days of the Civil War was there a crisis such as that which confronts President Roosevelt to-night. Only a miracle can save the country." It matters not that the forecast is of a general lockout of labor by the capitalist class, a move that the capitalists will never dare attempt; nor does it matter that the language of the Journal is cast in the mold of fiction. The important consideration is that all this fiction springs from facts, and that the capitalists are meeting and preparing to meet facts with facts. Under the names of numerous so-called detective agencies a very considerable army is being registered, organized and drilled to combat revolutionary labor organization, and to protect the capitalist system and the capitalist class.

The steps that have led up to this position which Socialism has attained, are interesting, indeed. General discontent has long burned in the hearts of the working class, but discontent alone has no terrors for the capitalists. The capitalist class looked with comparative complaisance upon the burning discontent that stirred the workers during the panic of 1894; but discontent to-day is gathering to carry out a practical program. The promulgation of this program is the epoch-making accomplishment that reflects the workers' discontent in a new light, a light that portends the early doom of capitalism. With every oppressed people and class, the long, dreary period of its work has been the promulgation of its program. Once the program has been worked out, the period of gathering the forces and of the accomplishment of the revolution has been comparatively very short. So it was with the American Revolution. Long the colonists suffered oppression in discontent, but when the program of relief was finally promulgated, when the Declaration of Independence was adopted, the ringing down of the curtain on their oppression was near at hand.

The great work that the Socialist movement has for years been engaged with has been the promulgation of the program of the proletarian revolution.

It was the S. L. P., the center and vanguard of the Socialist movement in America, that once fought out and established the principle that the movement is revolutionary and must be uncompromising. It was with the spreading broadcast of the famous leaflet "The Difference," with its telling shots of its daily press, with its agitation of street corner and hall, battling against the policy of fusion, that that issue was kept a burning one until the realization became general among Socialists that no man can stand on a platform upholding capitalism and upon a platform of Socialism at the same time.

That was a great epoch, the one that saw go down the policy of political compromise. That was a great fight that the S. L. P. made when it lashed fusion and fusionists until there is no American Socialist, even though he be more than half reformer, but would shrink from the thought of being recognized as a fusionist or one who would give cognizance to fusion. That was the establishment of a very important part of the proletarian revolutionary program. There yet remains not fully defined that part of the program that pertains to the structure and tactics of the economic organization.

Political fusion under the name of Socialism was pretty well whipped out by the end of 1903. For several years a fight had already at that time been waged against economic compromise, but great headway against the labor fakirs and against pure and simple trades unionism had not been made, due largely to the fact that the program of the economic organization had not up to that time appeared clearly, even to the most advanced Socialists. The S. T. & L. A. had developed the spirit of class solidarity, but it had not formulated the structure of the class union. An element in the Brewery Workers, in the Bakers, in the Western Federation, and perhaps in some other industries had developed the idea of industrial form of unionism, taking in all the workers in each of these respective industries, but the vision of each of these seems to have been limited to the one particular industry, and not to have realized the breadth of conception of a revolutionary industrial union of the working class. In 1904-5 De Leon in his "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," the A. L. U., through its Journal, and the Brauer Zeitung through its editorials of Trautmann began forecasting clearly the industrial union of the working class, to put an end to economic compromise, to combat the capitalist class and to take possession of industry, and the structure of which industrial union is to be the basis of the social structure of the co-operative commonwealth.

Since then the fight that has raged has centered about industrial unionism. Warmly has the lash been plied over the backs of the dividers of the working class and the makers of contracts and compromises. The time might now be foretold in months, when craft division and the practice of extending the slavery of the workers by term agreements entered into by unions will be as thoroughly discredited as is now political compromise. The day when that is accomplished will mark the date of the completion of the promulgation of the program in America of the proletarian revolution.

This is what alarms capitalism. With the revolutionary program finally worked out, the further successful delusion of the workers will become impossible. The tedious wrangles and conflicts among the working class will be over. What will remain to be done will be but the coming together of the working class on the economic and political fields, and the taking and holding of their heritage.

A BURNING STICK IN A BONFIRE.

"Two minds with but a single thought; two hearts that beat as one." No other sentence so aptly expresses the unity of design and complete accord of sentiment that form the famous "identity of interest" which unites capitalist with labor fakir.

Mr. Emmons of the General Electric Company set himself to perform the feat of exterminating the revolutionary movement in Schenectady. No flickering impulse was his, but enduring determination. For the carrying out of that determination Mr. Emmons has given evidence of more than ordinary cunning, matched by unusual zeal. More than 2,000 I. W. W. electrical workers have been "laid off," and the weeding out process still continues. Attention was given to the molders, and by one stroke of diplomacy Mr. Emmons manoeuvred the pure and simple union into sanctioning the discharge of 43 picked men and at the same time entering into a contract which soon resolved itself into a cut of their wages.

The next move made by Mr. Emmons to put the bridle with curbed bit on his employes was the introduction of the A. F. of L. painters' union. By special dispensation, the initiation fee was lowered to only $1, and Organizer Wm. F. Rander was brought to the city and set to work to put the machine painters in the craft union, with the intent of splitting up the industrial organization of the I. W. W. Some painters refused to attend the meeting or to join the craft union—they got "laid off."

Then the American Locomotive Works joined in the expedition against industrial unionism. They have been having their experience with the I. W. W. in their works at Paterson, N. J. Industrial unionism was getting a nucleus of organization in their shops at Schenectady. They, too, brought in A. F. of L. organizers and not only forced the men into the "union," but checked their dues off their wages and paid the money direct to the "union."

Fakir and capitalist have united to exterminate the I. W. W. The job is yet far from being accomplished; but they have made progress and Locomotive trust clasps Electric trust in congratulation. Who now comes to join in their jubilation but John Mitchell! The Mine Workers' Journal gives vent to the following expression of exultation:

"The last of the I. W. W. in Schenectody has succumbed to the inevitable and passed over to the A. F. of L. At one time the promoters of the visionary organization had fond hopes that there would be a considerable organization in Schenectady, but like almost all other efforts, there was not too much encouragement after the first enthusiasm wore off."

Proud is the labor fakir of the "passing over to the A. F. of L." that took place in Schenectady, proud no doubt of the capitalist escort at that "passing over." As is the capitalist, so is the labor fakir cheered by the "wearing off" of the enthusiasm of the I. W. W. 'Tis a "wearing off" with a vengeance that is taking place in Schenectady.

But every assault by the capitalist class can be turned to the benefit of the revolutionary movement. A burning stick in a bonfire cannot amount to much, but let some smart Alex give it a kick into a lumber yard and the result may strike terror to the entire city. The kick of Mr. Emmons may scatter the I. W. W. and S. L. P. organizations to the four winds, but the result will redound against capitalism and may even react to abolish the policy of "weeding out" and "laying off" if each and every man of the Schenectady revolutionary movement will be, wherever he goes, like a burning stick from the bonfire.

PUT THEM TO THE TEST.

In the work of teaching the misguided wage-worker that his leader is a misleader, the Socialist experiences little trouble in the first part of the argument.

Roosevelt of the "spiked-club for strikers," and "undesirable citizen" record stands condemned at once as the enemy of the working class. Hearst also stands at once condemned by the mere quotation from his Labor Day address, that "Labor Day commemorates the means by which we have made our nation the most powerful, the most progressive, the most prosperous of any in the world."

The Gomperses are likewise easily branded as labor misleaders. All that is required to do this is to show them in their role of inveigling workingmen into sanctioning wage-slavery; show the scheme of keeping the working class divided and impotent by craft unionism; and add a word as to the relations between the Gomperses and the capitalists in the Civic Federation and elsewhere. The job of branding these misleaders is then complete.

So it is with the misleader who avows himself a Socialist. Look up his record on the questions of political fusion and on industrial unionism, and you are sure to nail him.

In the next stage of weaning the misguided, however, the Socialist is confronted with some difficulty. Roosevelt advocates reducing the trusts to a position subject to the supervision of the government. This policy on the part of Roosevelt, his erstwhile follower finds difficulty in harmonizing with the conception of Roosevelt as an upholder of the trust. So it is with Hearst's followers. Hearst's many ineffective attacks upon all manner of "illegal combinations" causes some men to doubt that Hearst is an enemy of the working class and upholder of such things as he attacks. And since Gompers is now exhorting the A. F. of L. organization to "let their banners, mottoes, and slogans fling defiance to our opponents," it is quite natural that men will be influenced to believe that Gompers has at least some degree of consideration for the welfare of the working class. And because the fake "Socialist" attacks capitalism, and voices the woes of the down-trodden, men also hesitate to condemn him as he deserves for his so-called neutrality on the question of industrial unionism.

The confusing element in all such cases is their inconsistency, and yet nothing more pointedly condemns or more inescapably brands these leaders as misleaders, and their movements as wheels in the mechanism of capitalism, necessary to the life of capitalism, than this very characteristic, inconsistency. There is no feature more patent to capitalist institutions than inconsistency. The medical fraternity exists to look after the health of the people, and yet under capitalism no one hopes for the prevalence of disease except the physicians—prevalence of disease is a condition necessary to the prosperity of their profession. Every burning of insured property calls upon the insurance company to pay out its money, and yet no one ardently wishes a prevalence of fires, but the insurance companies—without fires, they can write no fire insurance. The business of cotton raisers is to raise cotton. Nevertheless they are so anxious to cut down the cotton supply that they often destroy cotton by the carload.

So the Roosevelts, who uphold capitalism, seek to take away the liberty of capitalists and place authority in the hands of government officials—it is a condition for the increase of their own power. The Hearsts attack the trusts and yet they must uphold capitalism and continue the trusts that they may have something to attack. Their business demands it; it is a condition necessary for the sale of their papers. The mission of the Gomperses is to keep the workers in a state of subjugation; but they are nevertheless compelled to have their followers "let their banners, mottoes, and slogans fling defiance," etc. The Gomperses must uphold capitalism in order to perpetuate their existence as labor leaders; they must also have a certain amount of "flinging defiance" to give value to their services in keeping the workers in check. Likewise with the fake "Socialist"; he must attack capitalism to qualify himself with the prestige necessary to mislead the movements for the overthrow of capitalism.

Whatever contains inconsistency belongs to capitalism and is a support of capitalism. All bona fide supports of Socialim are characterized by complete consistency.

"IMPROVING" THE RAILROADS.

Like a red thread from leaf to leaf of the daily papers runs the record of train wrecks and their accompanying deaths and manglings. Fourteen killed and nearly 300 injured are the grim returns for the last thirty-six hours. So frequent and continuous are these railway catastrophes becoming, that the officials of the capitalist States, not knowing but that they or their masters may be the victims of the next one, seem at last to be bestirring themselves in the effort to hold some really guilty person responsible for them, and try to slack up the headlong plunge. Alfred H. Smith, vice-president of the New York Central, has been held personally chargeable with last February's Woodlawn disaster, and in North Carolina the Southern Railway has been indicted for several accidents and for operating an unsafe roadbed.

No one, not even the officials of the culpable roads, has any longer the hardihood to deny that this frightful sacrifice of life could be, at will, almost completely obviated. The excuses urged against doing so simmer down to, in fact are, one, namely: "It would cost money; the business would not be profitable." It is not many months ago since a statistician, comparing American and European railroad fatality records, showed the conspicuous lowness of the latter, and naively added: "The same result might be achieved in America; but the cost of operating the roads would then be so great that capital, not receiving high enough returns, would drift to other and more profitable enterprises."

Capitalism is a monster of such hideous mien that, seen from whatever angle it be, its aspect is uniformly horrible, except to those whose eyes are blinded by the opaque golden spectacles of profit. In the matter of its railroads, as with its mines, mills and factories, capitalism brazenly exhibits itself as after the last cent of pelf, regardless of the misery and desolation it may spread about in its quest. Throughout its system, as in this case, if the saving of human life would deprive the capitalist of a fraction of a per cent. on his investment, away with that life. Life must not be allowed to stand in the way of profits. Let the carnage go on, if only the sacred profits be forthcoming.

The expenditures necessary to turn the American railways from death traps into reliable institutions arise from two necessities, without which no better condition can be looked for. One is the perfection and constant improvement of road-bed, rolling stock, signalling devices and safety appliances. In none of these things have the roads kept pace with the advance of science. Operating, and knowingly operating, a defective road-bed is one of the very charges brought against the Southern. On no road have trestles, bridges and embankments been reinforced commensurately with the rapid increase in the length, weight and speed of trains. The suits now in preparation against the Eastern Railway Association for the systematic buying up and suppression of safety devices and appliances indicate how little hope there is of a reform in this respect.

In the other respect wherein a necessity for added expenditure arises, there is even less hope for betterment. That respect is the increasing of the operating force of the roads. While railroad officials point with unction at some few increases in wages in late years, every trainman knows that with those increases have gone reductions of train crews, and more intense and longer work for the remaining men. Runs have been lengthened, duties multiplied, and important work of train handling delegated to learners and Pullman porters to a degree alarming to those versed in railroad affairs. Long and continued runs with insufficient sleep or intervals of rest are undermining the strength of the hand on throttle, at the same time that fatiguing tricks without relief bring exhaustion to the hand on the telegraph key. The introduction of the fast freight without its accompaniment by the legally required automatic coupler, is yearly piling up the corpses of brakemen. And over and above it all, the railroads with their 35 year age limit are continually weeding out of their employ old and seasoned men, and investing in newer, juicier timber.

Hope for improvement being barred on every side by the cost to the capitalist, what is the remedy? Under capitalism, none. The conditions cry aloud for the overthrow of that monstrous system and the establishment of Socialism.

A VERY FAIR PROPOSITION.

As the great mass of the American working class live from hand to mouth, so do most capitalists. They do not understand nor even remember much of the past—they have no comprehensive insight into the future.

But there is a body of revolutionists among the working class, and they are somewhat conscious of the trend of their existence—they know something of how the working class has reached its present status, and by their correct interpretation of what is going on at present they are able to peer into the future, and to consciously guide the efforts of the workers to the end that they may bring about a realization of the best that is possible to the working class.

So likewise, there is an element within the capitalist class which is also conscious, which also comprehends the present and peers into the future. The first consideration of the conscious American capitalist is the protection of the capitalist industrial system from overthrow by the workers; the next consideration is the survival and triumph of their own section of the international capitalist class. Both of these purposes are assisted by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States Government, which department issues a bulletin called the Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

This Report, issue of September 4, contains a statement as to Chinese Railway Operations, in which the facts are set forth that in the year 1906 the total earnings amounted to $12,191,188. The working expenses were $3,429,942, or twenty-eight per cent. of the earnings. The pilots for the American capitalist class are seeking to direct the investment of American capital to China. They report that the investments heretofore made there have been the investments of the capitalists of Great Britain. These capitalist pilots foresee the time when, if the working class does not previously overthrow capitalism, every industrial institution in China will be owned by some section of the capitalist class and the product of the labor of millions of Chinamen will resolve itself into a flow of profits to those capitalists. They urge the American capitalists to begin with the railroads and to become the owners of the resources of China, and thus to become the beneficiaries of the exploitation of the millions of China's working population.

As already mentioned, the average American capitalist does not see into the future. He sees only what is immediately before him, and the opportunity to rob the Chinese out of all but twenty-eight per cent. of their product does not appear to the American capitalist as particularly inviting, in view of the fact that he is accustomed to robbing the American working class of all but seventeen per cent. of their product.

This proposed Chinese investment, however, isn't such a bad proposition after all. It is true that, according to the present reports, the Chinese workers cannot be robbed to the extent to which the American working class is robbed, but the Daily Consular Report contains further information of the fact that in 1904 the working expenses of the Chinese Railway operations were forty-two per cent. of the earnings, as against twenty-eight per cent. in 1906. According to that reduction of fourteen per cent. in the two years just previous to 1907, any capitalist ought to be able to figure out that by this time the efficiency of the Chinese workers has probably been increased to such an extent that they are abreast of the Amrican workers, and can produce enough so that seventeen per cent. of their product is sufficient to pay their wages.

Another argument in favor of the Chinese investment is the fact that the American working class are already being exploited to about the greatest extent possible, and are becoming revolutionary. The body of the American working class, it should also be noted, are employed; there remaining idle but a good reserve army of hunters for jobs only about sufficient to defeat strikes and keep wages down; so, as long as the American workers are already being exploited to the limit, why should American capitalists not get hold of as much of China as possible and draw as profits the surplus those Chinamen can produce above their wages even though their surplus may not be quite so large as the proportion of surplus produced by the American workers is.

This getting a footing in China will also be a lap in the race which the capitalist class of every country is entered in—a race to become the owners of the industry of the whole world, the beneficiaries of the exploitation of the entire working population of the world.

All in all, this Chinese investment opening is a very fair proposition for the American capitalist class. There is little doubt that in this matter they will follow the light of the conscious leaders of their class.

"Another Concrete Collapse," "Jurisdiction of Plaster Blocks," "Concrete Discrimination at Lawrence"—such are the titles of numerous articles in the Bricklayer and Mason, organ of the Bricklayers' Union. Concrete and the concrete worker are taking the place of brick and the bricklayer. Against this tide of inevitable progress the Bricklayers' Union is striving to battle and renew vain hope. What an unenviable position, fighting against fate, struggling for a cause unworthy as well as doomed. How different it is with the cause of Socialism. Here effort is assisted by the tide of evolution. This great cause, with this assurance of success should inspire great and worthy deeds.

Mr. Hearst, in his Labor Day speech, said: "Some nations have grown great by conquering their weaker neighbors. Others have grown rich by despoiling dependent colonies, but this nation has grown to be the greatest and richest of all through the peaceful development of its own resources; by the honest labor of its citizens." All of which reminds one that whereas in times gone by oppressors have been only sufficiently hardened to countenance and profit by the slavery of foreign races and inhabitants of distant lands, the capitalist system has developed a class whose brutality is such that they shrink not from enslaving members of their own race—their own kindred, in fact.

The A. F. of L. shoe makers, following the example of other A. F. of L. organizations contracted with St. Louis manufacturers to furnish them the shoe workers' label, to ask for no raise of wages or other improvement of conditions, to furnish them with plenty of men, and to guarantee them against any strike, in consideration for which the manufacturers agreed to compel their employes to join Tobin's union. This exemplifies the meaning of Mr Robinson when he said, "We believe in getting moral support, the more we can get to assist us morally the better. . . . When you are going to buy, see that it is labeled and in doing that you are helping the other trades."

"When you enter into a contract with an employer you are in duty bound to live up to it," says Mr. Robinson, and he uses the declaration to prove that contracts must be sacredly kept. The wisdom of the declaration, on the contrary, points as straight as a pike staff to the rule that contracts must not be entered into and that the labor leader who **enters into a** contract knowing that **"you are in duty** bound to live up to **it" is a traitor** to the working class.

"Prosperity" was the cry to which McKinley was elected in 1896. "Prosperity" was the cry to which Roosevelt was succeeded him in 1904. Governor Hughes, being, according to some, the next Republican nominee, is already piping the "Prosperity" lay. His Johnstown, N. Y., speech on the 3rd inst. bristles with it.

Railroad and steamship reports declare the traffic facilities swamped under the return of vacation seekers. Every day of every summer, no matter how torrid, sees the "L", surface and subway lines of New York much more swamped under the daily travel of wage workers to their treadmills.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I don't see the consistency of you Socialists ridiculing the idea that Capital and Labor are brothers.

UNCLE SAM.—Probably because you are not yet able to be consistent yourself.

B. J.—I don't think.

U. S.—You hit it that time.

B. J.—What do you mean?

U. S.—You don't think. You only think that you think.

B. J.—Oh, but I do think. Is it not a fact that Capital and Labor are brothers?

U. S.—No, sir; not by a long shot.

B. J.—What?

U. S.—I mean what I say, and say what I mean.

B. J.—You Socialists are such confounded sticklers.

U. S.—We Socialists insist upon the correct use of terms.

B. J.—Indeed? Explain yourself.

U. S.—Certainly. You admit, do you not, that Labor produces all wealth?

B. J.—To be sure. Any fool would concede that.

U. S.—Not excepting yourself?

B. J.—No. But what of it?

U. S.—Just this Jonathan, Labor is the producer of all wealth, Capital is a part of wealth.

B. J.—Granted.

U. S.—Capital being the product of Labor, wherein is your consistency in saying that it is the brother of its creator?

B. J.—The devil!

U. S.—No devil about it. You muddleheads who think you think are absolutely unable to be consistent. Labor being the creator of all wealth it would be much better sense to say that Labor is the father of Capital. There would be some consistency in claiming such relationship, but to say that the creator and the creature are brothers is an absurdity.

B. J.—It does look that way.

U. S.—Consequently the wherefore of the whatness admonishes us to talk United States; to think and keep thinking until we know we are thinking.

B. J.—I tumble.

U. S.—So if there is any relationship between Labor and Capital it cannot be the relationship of brothers. It follows that there would be more sense and consistency in saying "the Earth is the mother, Labor is the father and Capital is the child."

B. J.—I begin to think.

U. S.—I hope so. Labor being the father, does it not consistently follow that he has the right to control, spank, direct, influence, protect, command and restrain his child?

B. J.—It do.

U. S.—Far from being brothers, Labor and Capital are to-day deadly enemies. The enmity does not grow out of the true relationship of the two but because of the fact that the so-called shrewd, cunning schemers have kidnapped the child, controlled, educated and developed all its strength, talents and power and pitted them against its creator. In the hands of the workers Capital would be the obedient, submissive child of its creator, its father, but in the hands of the drone, the parasite, the robber, the pirate, the thief, the capitalist in short, it becomes, if not the enemy, the deadly instrument in the hands of the enemy, of its own creator.

B. J.—I must acknowledge that you Socialists generally know what you are talking about.

U. S.—It behooves everybody to do the same. Consistency is a jewel but it can't be worn as a breastpin or used as a headlight. Let us not hear you repeat the silly lie: "Capital and Labor are brothers." It is liable to cause suspicions of illegitimacy, bastardy or something worse.

Canadian census reports give the average wage of Canada's 391,487 wage slaves as $420.50. Boundary lines drawn on surveyors' charts and government land maps do not affect the spread of capitalist exploitation.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

FROM AN OLD NEW YORKER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Since leaving New York I have found it lonesome being away from the movement. I get the Weekly People, Arbeiter Zeitung and the Industrial Bulletin, but I miss the Daily People and must have it, so send it for half a year.

I am in the celebrated Lehigh Valley, where we swelter in the day and have cool nights. Mildred is a mining town, three coal breakers here. The population consists of Poles and Italians, mostly miners, who are almost as much the property of the operators as the mines and shanties where the people live. Three churches complete the scene.

Shall plant some Socialist seed as we used to do in the old 9th and 11th. Comrades will be able to put up a good successful campaign.

Fritz Werdenberg.

Mildred, Pa., September .

THEIR ACTIONS SPEAK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Who said the S. P. is neutral on the economic field? The first of May all Socialists who are revolutionists and all revolutionists who are Socialists stop work and have demonstrations in honor of the International Labor Day. The S. P. not only did not demonstrate May Day, but went so far as to prohibit their branches from doing so. Their official organ, the Chicago Socialist, had its force working all day, and the paper was published. They had a small meeting in the evening to show the "solidarity of labor the world over (!)"

To-day they had their office closed, the paper was not published, and though the A. F. of L. union had no parade, the S. P. tried very hard to make one.

Actions speak louder than words, and the actions of the S. P. on May First and on the capitalist "Labor Day" proves much.

J. Billow.

Chicago, Ill., September 2.

OF COURSE IT CAN BE DONE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:

I agree with you that each one can get at least one Weekly People subscription a month. Enclosed find one dollar for two yearlies to the Weekly People. Shall keep at it.

M. W. Fannell.

Panama, Ill., Sept. 2.

APPRECIATES S. L. P. ORGAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:

Enclosed you will find a Post-office money order for $1.00 for which send me the Weekly People for another year. All the workingmen and women should appreciate what the Weekly People has done toward securing the acquittal of our gifted and able labor leader—Wm. D. Haywood. It's a great victory for the working class, and he has told us "To do for ourselves what we have done for him." Wishing you still greater success in your new home and that we may soon see the birth of the New Republic.

Mrs. Helen Webb.

Loomis Farm, near Syracuse, N. Y.,
Sept. 3.

CALL FOR TRUE SOCIALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find 50 cents in postage stamps for which please send the Weekly People to subscriber whose name is given.

This man arrived at the conclusion that there is something lacking about Appeal to Reason socialism, and he gave me the money to pay for The People, so that he might judge whether the S. L. P. is the bunch of highbinders they are alleged to be. This district is devoted to Girard socialism, and some of the earnest members want to issue bonds and purchase one utility at a time, so that at times I am drawn into discussion.

Yours for the cause,
J. W. Latimer.

Peanut, Cal., August 26.

HOW LONG WILL THE PRETENSE LAST?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—One of the most significant "signs of the times" is the pathetic complaint of some of our patriotic citizens that the sacred constitution and laws "no longer constitute the obstacles to personal ambition that their framers hoped." "The Sun" goes further and states that our popular system of government is, perhaps, "tottering on the brink of an abyss." These shocking conclusions are supposed to depend upon the truth or falsehood of the rumor that the president is entering into a compact with the German Emperor looking toward the guarding of our Atlantic seaboard by a German fleet while the United States navy is stationed in the Pacific; and this (alas for Democracy!) without the consent of the American people.

Now the surprising thing here is not that the capitalist rulers are beginning to sometimes disregard the constitution, but that they are able to keep up the pretense of regarding it at all. A set of laws framed to fit certain economic conditions must, in reason, be inadequate to meet a complete change in those conditions. Indeed the beloved "system" of our ancestors is more than "tottering"; it is down; and it is now only a matter of how long the pretense can be kept up, of how long the transition period of ultra capitalism will last.

As to the supposed compact with Germany, the truth or falsehood of that particular rumor has no bearing upon the question. Certainly there is nothing incongruous in the spectacle of the heads of two great empires conferring together for mutual protection; and the idea of consulting the people in a sudden national crisis is as absurd as it is impracticable.

As to the "Republic," the definition of that word does not include a nation holding sway over a subject and unrepresented people. The president of the United States and Emperor of the Philippines is in a unique position. It will be interesting to watch the evolution of this new species of ruler.

X. Y. Z.

New York, September 4.

I. W. W. THE CAPITALISTS' NIGHTMARE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Shortly after the Cobalt miners' strike started, and the news of Organizer Roadhouse's "inflammatory and abusive" speeches had been duly pronounced by the capitalist press as being "anarchistic," the same press began to console itself, publishing long editorials on the impossibilities of Socialism.

The Toronto Star in one of these editorials admits, however, that Socialism has come to stay, and goes on to say that a Socialist is a product of social inequalities, and social inequalities always having existed, they always will exist, hence we will have the Socialist crank to contend with till the end of the world.

This same paper, which is one of the foremost mouthpieces of organized brigandry, frequently refers to Socialism as being a dream. It is immaterial to the wage workers whether they look on Socialism as a dream or not. The fact remains that the working class have a very practical method of converting this dream into a reality through the principle embraced in the I. W. W., and it is the advocating of this principle by Roadhouse that has disturbed the dream of the capitalist class of the country, and is giving them nightmare instead. The result is the arrest of Roadhouse along with other officers of the union for breaking the Lemieux Act (which was passed solely in the interests of the working class, meaning the "scab"), which says that you must not "call out on strike," nor "induce to remain on strike" anyone who is willing to work.

To-night all the papers come out with whole pages of the cantilever bridge disaster at Quebec. Since 1900, work has been in progress on the construction of this massive iron structure, which is the largest of its kind in the world, and would cost over half a billion dollars to complete it.

It now develops that the accident that carried eighty-five workmen to their death, was due to the "profit system," which demands that all work must be executed with the greatest possible speed regardless of quality, and regardless of the safety of the lives of the workmen.

What is the grief in the homes of these 85 workmen when compared with the panic prevailing in the camp of the parasite who has "risked" his capital, and has lost? Should the working class not cease to moan over their paltry losses and bewail the "risks of brother capital" acording to the principle laid down by the sacred A. F. of L.?

When the I. W. W. will be organized on bridge construction work, accidents of this kind will cease, for the workers will be taught to consider their own interests, first, last and always. They will be taught to wage relentless war on the "profit system," to protect their own lives at all hazards, and as for brother Capital, they will voice the sentiments of Organizer Roadhouse, when he says, "To hell with them!"

Yours fraternally,
Gus. A. Maves.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 30.

Misery loves company. Bryan, who landed from Europe with the national ownership of the railways bee in his bonnet is now trying to make out of Roosevelt's anti-railroad-corporation speech at Provincetown a similar declaration.

Mining rules in Pennsylvania have to be printed in 32 languages to reach all the nationalities employed. A diversified working force, preventing communication and promoting distrust, is one of the coal barons' old tricks for keeping the mine slaves docile.

"The political institutions which experience will prove the most worthy as offering the best opportunities to individual gifts and ability will survive in those places where they may reach their fullest development and expression." So writes a capitalist antagonist as proof of the hopelessness of Socialism. Had he meant to show its inevitableness he could hardly have made a better argument.

George Gould, a wealthy miser of New Rochelle, worth $100,000, has died in a hospital of starvation. This is another fruit of capitalism. Driving men to save in early life as a matter of self-defense, capitalism soon turns saving, in certain minds, into a mania, and kills the men by the very instinct intended to preserve them.

Constable Lynch of Mamaroneck's experience last Sunday should awake in his mind a new interpretation of capitalist "law and order." In attempting to arrest a speeding autoist, he got kicked out of the car, and had both eyes dangerously jabbed by a parasol in the hands of a "lady" occupant.

It is almost universally the rule under capitalism that the more disagreeable and laborious the work, the lower the pay. Nor are these conditions changed by government or city employment. The street cleaners, who by the very nature of their work are especially liable to illness, get less than two dollars a day. On this they must keep themselves and families, and pay doctors' bills. Yet when they went on strike for better conditions the city spent $24,054 getting strike breakers to replace them.

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AUSTRALIA.

DIVIDING UP

A QUESTION WHICH GREATLY WORRIES THE OPPONENTS OF SOCIALISM.

(Continued.)

Impracticability of Socialism.

Next to the thought of "division," that of "equal shares" troubles the foes of Socialism most. "Socialism," they declare, "proposes that every one shall have an equal share of the total product; the industrious is to have no more than the lazy; hard and disagreeable labor is to receive no higher reward than that that is light and agreeable; the hod-carrier, who has nothing to do but to reach out the material, is to be on a par with the architect himself; under such circumstances every one will work as little as possible; no one will perform the hard and disagreeable tasks; knowledge, having ceased to be appreciated, will cease to be cultivated; and the final result will be the relapse of society into barbarism; consequently, Socialism is impracticable."

The idiocy of this reasoning is too glaring to need exposure. This much may be said: Should Socialist society ever decide to decree the equality of incomes, and should the effect of such a measure actually threaten to be the dire one prophesied, then, and in that case, the natural result would be, not that Socialist production, but the principle of equality of incomes, would be thrown overboard.

The foes of Socialism would be justified to conclude from the equality of incomes that Socialism is impracticable if they could prove:

(1) That this equality would be, under all circumstances, irreconcilable with the progress of production. This they never have been and never will be able to prove, seeing that the activity of the individual in the production does not depend solely upon his remuneration, but upon a great variety of circumstances—his sense of duty, his ambition, his dignity, his pride, etc., etc.—none of which can be the subject of positive prophecy, but only of conjecture, a conjecture, however, which under improved social conditions, so far from making in favor, can only make against the opinion expressed by the adversaries of Socialism; and

(2) That the equality of incomes is so essential to a Socialist society that the latter cannot be conceived without the former. To prove this the foes of Socialism will find equaly impossible. A glance over the various forms of communist production which have still survived the shock of time, from the primitive communism practiced by our aboriginal Indians, down to the latest communistic societies that have sprung up in various parts of the land, will reveal how manifold are the forms of distribution that are applicable to a community of property in the instruments of production. All forms of modern wage payment—fixed salaries, time wages, piece wages, bonuses—all of them are reconciliable with the spirit of a Socialist commonwealth; and there is not one of them that may not play quite a role in Socialist society, according as the wants and the customs of its members, together with the requirements of production, may demand.

Capitalist Inequality.

It does not, however, follow from this that the principle of the equality of incomes—a principle that is not necessarily identical with their uniformity—will cut no figure whatever in Socialist society; whenever that principle shall assert itself, it will not spring up as the aim of a movement for leveling things generally, forcibly and straightway, but as the result of a natural development and social tendency.

In the capitalist system of production there is seen simultaneously both a tendency to increase, and one to diminish, the differences between incomes; one tendency would aggravate, the other would reduce, inequalities.

By dissolving the middle classes of society and swelling evermore the size of individual fortunes the capitalist system broadens and deepens perceptibly the chasm that exists between the masses of the population and those who are at its head; the latter tower ever higher above the former and become less and less approachable to them. Hand in hand with this tendency is noticed another, which operating within the circle of the masses themselves, steadily equalizes their respective incomes; it flings the small producers, farmers and industrialists into the class of the proletariat, or at least pushes their incomes down to the proletarian level, and wipes out existing differences between the proletarians themselves. The machine tends steadily to the removal of all the differences which originally took root among the proletariat; to-day, the differences in wages among the various layers of labor fluctuate incessantly, and come nearer and nearer to a point of uniformity; at the same time the incomes of the educated proletariat are irresistably tending downwards. The equalization of incomes among the masses, that thing at which the adversaries of Socialism affect to be shocked, and which they brand with moral indignation as the malignant purpose of Socialism—is going on under their own eyes, and is the result of their own precious system.

Socialism Levels Upwards.

As a matter of course, all those tendencies that sharpen inequalities, and that proceed from the private ownership in the means of production would come to an end, while the tendency to wipe out inequalities of incomes would find stronger expression under the Socialist system. But here again the observations made upon the dissolution of the existing family forms and upon the downfall of small production hold good with equal force: the tendency of the economic development remains in Socialist, to a certain extent the same as in capitalist society, but it finds expression in a very different way. To-day, the equalization of incomes among the masses of the population proceeds by the depression of the higher incomes to the evel of the lower ones; in a Socialist commonwealth it must inevitably proceed by the raising of the lower to the standard of the higher.

The adversaries of Socialism seek to frighten the small producers with the claim that an equalization of incomes can mean for them nothing else than the lowering of their conditions, because, say they, the incomes of the wealthy classes are not large enough, if divided among the poor, to preserve the present average income of the middle classes; that, consequently, if there is to be equality of incomes, the middle classes will have to give up part of their incomes, and would by so much be the losers under Socialism.

Whatever truth there may be in this claim lies in that the most miserable, above all the slums, are to-day so numerous and their indigence so great that the distribution among them of the immense incomes of the rich might not suffice to bring their condition quite up to the standard of the middle class. Whether this argument could be advanced as a special reason for the preservation of our glorious social system may well be doubted; some may be of the opinion that any improvement that might be accomplished through such division would be a positive gain.

There is, however, no question about "division;" the only question is upon the change of the method of production. The transformation of the capitalist into the Socialist system of production must inevitably result in a rapid increase of the quantity of wealth produced yearly. It must never be lost sight of that the capitalist system of production for sale hinders to-day the economic development, hinders the full expansion of the productive forces that lie latent in society. Not only is it not able to absorb the small industries in the measure in which the technical development makes possible and requires it; it has become even impossible to employ all the forces that are available. The capitalist system of production squanders these forces in that it steadily drives an increasing quantity thereof into the ranks of unemployed, the slums, the parasites and the unproductive middle men.

Such a state of things is simply impossible in a Socialist commonwealth; it could not fail to find productive labor for all its available labor forces; it would increase perceptibly, nay, it would double the number of productive workers; in the measure in which it did this it would multiply the total wealth produced yearly. This increase in production would be enough in itself to raise the incomes of all workers, and not only those of the poorest ones.

Furthermore, Socialist production would greatly promote the absorption of small and its substitution by large production, and thereby also increase greatly the productivity of labor; it would then be possible not only to raise the incomes of the workers, but also to lower the hours of work.

Equality of Poverty.

In view of this the claim is puerile that Socialism means the equality of pauperism. That is not the equality towards which Socialism tends; it is the equality into which the modern system of production drives mankind. Socialist production must inevitably improve the conditions of all classes—those of the small producer and small farmer included. According to the economic conditions under which the change from Capitalism to Socialism may be effected, will the improved general well-being of the community be greater or less; but whatever those conditions may be, the progress will be marked; and from that point on every further economic development will, instead of lowering as it does to-day, raise the general well-being of the commonwealth.

This turn in the direction of the course generally taken by incomes is, in the eyes of Socialists, of much more importance to the well-being of society than the absolute increase of incomes. The thoughtful man lives more in the future than in the present; what the future threatens or promises to him preoccupies him more than the enjoyment of the present. Not what is, but what will be; not existing conditions, but tendencies, determine the happiness or the unhappiness both of individuals and whole states.

The Modern Spectre.

Thus we become acquainted with another element of superiority in Socialist over capitalist society. It affords not only an improved condition of well-being but also the certainty of livelihood—a certainty not afforded to-day by the largest fortune. If the improvement of well being can be appreciated, mainly, if not only, by the classes that hitherto have been exploited, the certainty of a livelihood is a boon to the exploiters themselves, to those whom well being needs no improvement even where such might be possible. Uncertainty hovers over both the rich and the poor, and possibly it is more trying than want itself; it causes even those to taste the bitterness of want who are not yet subject to it; it is a spectre that haunts the most luxurious home.

All observers who have become acquainted with communistic societies, whether these were situated in India, France or America, have been struck with the appearance of calmness, confidence and equanimity peculiar to their members. Independent of the oscillations of the market, and in possesion of their own instruments of production, they are self-sufficient; they regulate their labor according to their needs, and they know in advance just what they have to expect. And yet the security against want enjoyed by these primitive or more recent colonies is far from being perfect; their control over nature is slight, the communities themselves are small. Mishaps brought on by cattle diseases, failures of crops, freshets, etc., are not infrequent, and when they occur, smite the whole body. Upon how much firmer a basis does not the Co-operative Commonwealth stand with boundaries co-extensive with those of the nation and with all the conquests of science at its command.

On to the Socialist Republic!

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

R. G., NEW YORK, N. Y.—The information of this office is that E. F. Richardson is engaged by the W. F. M. for the handling of the cases of Moyer and Pettibone, and that Darrow has charge of the case of Steve Adams.

J. F. M., PALEVILLE, N. Y.—The People cannot advise you where to put your savings so as to gain large profits in safety. There is no haven in capitalism for the middle class man. The only sure way of using one's means effectively is to devote them to the revolutionary propaganda. In doing that, you cast your lot with the working class, and the harvest will come with the overthrow of capitalism. If sufficient support is given the revolutionary movement, its triumph will come in your time.

QUESTIONER, NEWARK, N. J.—Socialism would not discourage individual accomplishment. Capitalism, on the contrary, does destroy individual development. Under capitalism, the worker is robbed of such a large portion of his product that he is compelled to devote his whole energy to such work as will yield him the means of satisfying his animal needs. Capitalism, therefore, by compelling people to centre their whole attention upon the getting of the means of life offers a resistance which effectively prevents the development of the indiivdual in any other direction. By the establishment of the Socialist system, under which the workers will receive the full product of their labor, they will be relieved of the necessity of working incessantly to provide themselves with housing, food and clothing; and thus the resistance will be removed which now prevents the individual from attaining full human development. The greatest encouragement that can possibly be given the individual is to remove the forces that resist his development and, at the same time, so to place him that he can avail himself of the assistance of his fellow-men. Both of these conditions will be established with the establishment of Socialism. The fact that individual effort and ambition do persist, despite the resistance and discouragement of capitalism, vouchsafes their growth and fuller development under the more favorable conditions of Socialism.

J. H. H., QUINCY, ILL.—1. When you attempt to criticize this paper's policy in refusing to open up its columns to an extended discussion of reforms, you give evidence of your failure to appreciate, as yet, the mission of The People. The People is the organ of the S. L. P., established by the Party to carry the news to its readers and to teach the working class where its interests lie and what measures must be adopted to accomplish its emancipation. The Party knows the truth about these reforms and did not establish The People in order that some one might inform it upon these questions through these columns; nor has the S. L. P. any intent of devoting any more space to these reforms than just sufficient to inform its readers of the futility of such measures. The S. L. P. uses every means at its command to keep the attention of the working class centred upon matters of interest to the working class—matters from the consideration of which benefit to the working class will flow. You have not been treated unfairly.

2. You must recognize the fact that until the working class get control of the government, they cannot employ political power to put into effect any reform; you should also realize that when the workers' representatives do get political power it would then be traitorous for them to devote themselves to reforms—their duty will then be to immediately establish Socialism.

3. You say that the workers cannot act intelligently in their extreme poverty, which means, in other words, that they must wait for some other class to lift them out of their extreme poverty, before they can do anything for themselves. On the contrary, the S. L. P. knows and teaches that no other class will ever come to lift the working class out of its extreme poverty, and that the working class is doomed unless it has within its own ranks the vitality to effect its own emancipation.

F. F., HARTFORD, CONN.; G. A. M., TORONTO, ONT.; E. R. M., YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.—Matter received.

THE

PREAMBLE OF THE

Industrial Workers of the World

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT UNION TEMPLE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., JULY 10, 1905.

BY DANIEL DE LEON.

IN PAMPHLET FORM

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
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Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held at 28 City Hall place, on September 8. Present: Chase, Romary, Neuhaus, Teichlauf, Seidel, Malmberg, and Woodhouse. Absent: Vaughan, Wilton, McCormick, Mueller, Walters and Weisberger. Excused: Katz. Excused for absence from previous meeting, Teichlauf. Chairman, Romary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Communications: From Salt Lake, Utah, declaring in favor of proposition to have a party bulletin for publishing matters pertaining to party affairs. Acting National Secretary reported having answered the communication to the effect that the N. E. C. had already decided in favor of such a proposition and that lack of funds only prevented its being put into effect. Moved by Chase, seconded by Woodhouse, "that the communication of Section Salt Lake be received as an endorsement of the action of the N. E. C., and filed." Carried.

From Los Angeles, vote on Weekly People; if price were raised, were in favor of issuing quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly subscription cards; advised employing of paid canvassers for party press; if no competent party men could be gotten as canvassers then outside men should be hired. Moved by Chase, seconded by Woodhouse, "We receive and file the communication as to price of Weekly People from Los Angeles." Carried.

From A. Ohman, Denver, asking to have six International Assessment stamps replaced. Acting National Secretary reported having sent six stamps to Colorado S. E. C. and notified Ohman that such stamps must be asked for from S. E. C. Moved by Malmberg, seconded by Chase, "that the communication be received and placed on file and secretary's answer endorsed." Carried.

From F. Baker, Chicago, telling of receiving Charles Pearson's transfer to Section Cook County, and suggesting sending Pearson to Minneapolis and through Minnesota on agitation work. Acting National Secretary reported writing Baker that to send any one to Minnesota required support from that State. Moved by Chase, seconded by Malmberg, "that the communication from Baker, organizer of Section Cook County, be received and action endorsed and secretary be further instructed to write N. E. C. member of Minneapolis, and tell him of there being a man available for that State." Carried.

From A. S. Dowler, Texas, cancelling a loan certificate of $50. Moved by Chase, seconded by Neuhaus, "the communication from A. S. Dowler and his contribution of money previously loaned to Literature Fund be accepted." Carried.

From Section New York, asking to have the N. E. C. reconsider the raise of price of pamphlets to five cents, and asking that the columns of The People be opened to discussion on raise of price of Weekly People. Moved by Chase, seconded by Malmberg, "that Section New York County be informed as to discussion in The People of the question of raising the price of paper, that the vote is being taken and is soon to close; and that the carrying on of a discussion while a vote is being taken is not proper procedure.

That they also be informed that the matter of the price of pamphlets is referred to the next meeting of the N. E. C. and that the sub-divisions of Section New York County should take into consideration that no loss is sustained by the party due to the increase of prices of pamphlets; that the increase simply means that the profit now goes to the general organization, whereas formerly a part of it went to the districts, and that they should therefore not slacken in their effort to sell the pamhlets. Carried, six in favor; one, Seidel, against.

From Hossack, business manager Daily and Weekly People, reporting that the business situation is clearing some; that job business is picking up, but owing to previous obligations there is pressing need for sub-getting and other activity that will produce revenue. Hossack states that one sub for the Weekly from each member within the week would be a mighty help, and that party activity could and should make unnecessary the call for funds. Moved by Woodhouse, seconded by Malmberg, "that letter from Manager Hossack be received and action concurred in, and matter be referred to [illegible] Committee with power to draw up a circular and issue it to Sections." Carried.

From Section Spokane, again appealing on matters going on in state of Washington. Acting National Secretary reported having notified Section Spokane that the matter is now before the N. E. C. Moved by Woodhouse, seconded by Chase, "that the communication from Spokane be received and filed and action of Acting National Secretary be endorsed." Carried.

From A. Gillhaus, Rhyolite, Nev., report on conditions out there, miners not as revolutionary as might be, large part revolutionary; Rhyolite dead at present; mines being closed; would go to Beatty and Las Vegas; local comrades dissatisfied with five cent price of pamphlets. From Gillhaus, at Goldfield, charter application for Section Tonopah, eight members. Moved by Teichlauf, seconded by Malmberg, "that the application for charter for Section Tonopah, Nevada, be received and charter granted." Carried. From Gillhaus, Goldfield, charter application for Section Esmeralda County, twenty-two members. Moved by Woodhouse, seconded by Malmberg, that charter application from Esmeralda County, Nevada, be received and granted." Carried.

From J. Opman, Jerome, Arizona, application for membership-at-large, and $3 for one year's dues. Moved by Chase, seconded by Woodhouse, "that inasmuch as there is a Territorial Committee of the S. L. P. in Arizona, the application of John Opman for membership-at-large be referred to that S. E. C." Carried.

The Acting National Secretary reported that thirty days having expired since submitting to vote of N. E. C. members, matter of publication of N. E. C. minutes the vote was now closed. The vote was canvassed and resulted: in favor of publication, Dowler, Gilchrist, Richter, Jacobson, Jennings, Johnson, Brearcliff; against, Marek, Kircher. The proposition was declared carried.

Acting National Secretary reported having received from business manager, copies of a new leaflet, entitled "Workingmen, A Word With You! How Will You Vote?" Acting National Secretary further reported having sent Gilchrist's request for information as to financial indebtedness to N. E. C. Moved by Woodhouse, seconded by Neuhaus, "that the letter from Acting National Secretary to N. E. C. members be endorsed and entered in full on minute book." Carried. Augustine also reported having called National Auditing Committee to go over the business books, but the committee has failed to organize. Would call another meeting of the committee.

Financial report, August 31:—Receipts, $5.35; expenses, $48.45. September 7:—Receipts, $58.90; expenses, $53.50.

Acting National Secretary reported having sent Arnold's proposition of levying a semi-annual assessment of twenty-five cents to the N. E. C. members for a vote.

Press Committee reported progress on the matter of getting out a series of small leaflets. The meeting then adjourned.

Edmund Seidel, Recording Secretary.

CHICAGO MASS MEETING.

Preliminary to the Third Annual Convention of the I. W. W. a grand mass meeting has been arranged for Sunday, September 15, at 6 P. M., at Brand's Hall, North Clark and Erie streets.

Speakers: Miss Elizabeth Flynn, New York; F. W. Heslewood, Delegate to International Congress; Vincent St. John, Nevada; George Speed, California; S. Moskowitz, New York (Hungarian); Rudolph Katz, New Jersey (Bohemian); E. Aiazzone, New Jersey (Italian); and others in German and Jewish.

Admission, ten cents.

NEWARK HUNGARIAN AGITATION.

Branch No. 1, of Local 24, Metal and Machinery Workers, I. W. W., will hold a mass meeting at Plaveczky Hall, 20 West street, near Springfield avenue, on SATURDAY, September 14, 8 p. m.

Good Hungarian speakers will address the meeting. Hungarian wage workers of other trades are also invited to attend. Come early.

In his recent tour through Europe, Bryan should have spent some time in the historic neighborhood of Warwick Castle, and picked up some of the traditions there extant. Then he would have known better than to give King Edward credit for "leaving a music hall at Marienbad because a suggestive song was being sung"; especially so since Edward himself disclaimed that his departure was due to any such prompting of exalted chastity.

Jerome, who flamboyantly returned from his summer's vacation determined to "do things," has begun by declining to prosecute the Inter.-Met. for the criminal destruction of its books.

REVOLUTION TRIUMPHANT

(Continued from Page 1.)

simple political Socialist of Holland. Hilquit was its proposer. It deceived nobody. The S. L. P. on that committee drove the stoutest nail into the coffin of the Hilquit proposition. It was documentarily proven to be, economically and politically, the echo of the scab-herding A. F. of L. It was roundly routed. In its lieu a sub-committee of the Committee on Immigration was appointed to draw up a special resolution. That resolution was adopted by the Congress.

Anti-Militarism.

Finally, on the subject of anti-militarism. On this subject I should by far prefer to say nothing until I could handle the subject in full, as I expect to do in a special series of articles on the Congress. A condensed statement is here necessary.

The Committee on Anti-Militarism drew the strongest attention. The larger portion of the European headlights were centered there—Herve, Jaures, Bebel, Vollmar, etc. The Committee had it hot and heavy. The anti-militarists crowded the Germans heavily. Not that the Germans were pro-militarists. A passage from Bebel's speech defines their position best. "Were we," said Bebel, "to use in Germany such language as Herve does we would all be thrown into jail." Herve's speech was brilliant. The People will presently have it. Yet it must be admitted that Bebel's answer covered the ground for Germany—a conutry that, civic-politically, is still so backward. Nevertheless, it goes without saying that the exceptionally backward state of Germany could not be allowed to set the pace for the International Movement. The German position was lashed. Finally a sub-committee was appointed to draft a resolution that should truthfully utter the international thought and yet be couched in such language as to enable the Germans to sign it without having to go to jail. Such a resolution was framed. I am told upon reliable authority it was first submitted to some German legal lights for the sake of safety, and it passed muster with them. Thus the anti-militarist resolution was signed by all the committeemen—German (Bebel and Vollmar) as well as French (Jaures and Herve.) That resolution is as follows:

"The Congress confirms the resolutions passed by the former International Congresses against militarism and imperialism, and it again declares that the fight against militarism cannot be separated from the socialist struggle of classes as a whole.

"Wars between capitalistic states are as a rule the consequence of their competition in the world's market, for every state is eager not only to preserve its markets, but also to conquer new ones, principally by the subjugation of foreign nations and the confiscation of their lands. These wars are further engendered by the unceasing and ever increasing armaments of militarism, which is one of the principal instruments for maintaining the predominance of the bourgeois classes and for subjugating the working classes politically as well as economically.

"The breaking out of wars is further favored by the national prejudices systematically cultivated in the interest of the reigning classes, in order to turn off the masses of the proletariat from the duties of their class and of international solidarity.

"Wars are therefore essential to capitalism; they will not cease until the capitalistic system has been done away with, or until the sacrifices in men and money required by the technical development of the military system and the revolt against the armaments have become so great as to compel the nations to give up this system.

"Especially the working classes from which the soldiers are chiefly recruited, and which have to bear the greater part of the financial burdens, are by nature opposed to war, because it is irreconcilable with their aim: the creation of a new economic system founded on a socialistic basis and realising the solidarity of the nations.

"The Congress therefore considers it to be the duty of the working classes, and especially of their parliamentary representatives, to fight with all their might against the military and naval armaments, not to grant any money for such purposes, pointing out at the same time the class character of bourgeois society and the real motives for keeping up the antagonisms between nations, and further to imbue the young people of the working classes with the socialist spirit of universal brotherhood and with class consciousness.

"The Congress considers that the democratic organization of national defence, by replacing the standing army by the armed people, will prove an effective means for making aggressive wars impossible, and for overcoming national antagonisms.

"The International cannot lay down rigid formulas for the action of the working classes against militarism, as this action must of necessity differ according to the time and the conditions of the various national parties. But it is its duty to intensify and to coordinate as much as possible the efforts of the working classes against militarism and against war.

"In fact, since the Brussels Congress, the proletariat in its untiring fight against militarism, by refusing to grant the expenses for military and naval armaments, by democratising the army, has had recourse with increasing vigor and success to the most varied methods of action in order to prevent the breaking out of wars, or to end them, or to make use of the agitation of the social body caused by a war for the emancipation of the working classes; as for instance the understanding arrived at between the English and the French trade unions after the Fachoda crisis, which served to assure peace and to re-establish friendly relations between England and France; the action of the socialist parties in the German and French parliaments during the Morocco crisis; the public demonstrations organized for the same purpose by the French and German socialists; the common action of the Austrian and Italian socialists who met at Trieste in order to ward off a conflict between the two states; further the vigorous intervention of the socialist workers of Sweden in order to prevent an attack against Norway; and lastly, the heroic sacrifices and fights of the masses of socialist workers and peasants of Russia and Poland rising against the war provoked by the government of the Czar, in order to put an end to it and to make use of the crisis for the emancipation of their country and of the working classes. All these efforts show the growing power of the proletariat and its increasing desire to maintain peace by its energetic intervention.

"The action of the working classes will be the more successful, the more the mind of the people has been prepared by an unceasing propaganda, and the more the Labor parties of the different countries have been stimulated and drawn together by the International.

"The Congress further expresses its conviction that under the pressure exerted by the proletariat the practice of honest arbitration in all disputes will take the place of the futile attempts of the bourgeois governments, and that in this way the people will be assured the benefit of universal disarmament which will allow the enormous resources of energy and money wasted, by armaments and by wars, to be applied to the progress of cilivization.

"In case of war being imminent, the working classes and their parliamentary representatives in the countries concerned shall be bound, with the assistance of the International Socialist Bureau, to do all they can to prevent the breaking out of the war, using for this purpose the means which appear to them the most efficacious, and which must naturally vary according to the acuteness of the struggle of classes, and to the general political conditions.

"In case war should break out notwithstanding, they shall be bound to intervene for its being brought to a speedy end, and to employ all their forces for utilizing the economical and political crisis created by the war, in order to rouse the masses of the people and to hasten the downbreak of the predominance of the capitalist class."

The above was adopted unanimously by the Congress amid uproarious applause, with Herve standing on a chair and voting with both hands up—to emphasize the fact that the Anti-Militarist forces had triumphed.

DANIEL DE LEON.

The Pocatello, Idaho, city council recently issued a special ordinance for the special payment of a special poll tax of $4. Why the great necessity of the Pocatello city council for money? The county authorities had prohibited prostitution in the city, and the munificent returns from woman's degradation were thus cut off. Prostitution is a necessity to capitalist society. Nothing short of Socialism will abolish the curse.

"Spiritualism is undoubtedly a form of irrationality," says an alienist. A much greater form of irrationality is capitalism, from which, however, the human race is fast recovering.

SECTION ORGANIZED

Goldfield Socialists Enlist in the S. L. P. and Make Statement of Reasons for So Doing—Good Work of Organizer Gillhaus.

Goldfield, Nev., September 1.—Section Esmeralda, S. L. P., of Esmeralda County, Nevada, enters the arena on the political field for the emancipation of the working class. We organize in the old, time-tried political party, which has shown in its career its metal by upholding the banner of uncompromising tactics, although always confronted by vast majorities.

We of Section Esmeralda recognize the tenets and attitude of the S. L. P., that we must have a political party reflecting the economic organization which is growing out of our material condition and the evolution which is taking place in industries. We further recognize that a political party of labor which does not reflect the economic organization, and therefore has not the backing of a well organized body of the working class is like chaff in the wind or, at best, able only to put some intellectual in a position to live like the rest of the parasites from the sweat of labor.

We hold that the working class, organized in a militant economic organization such as the I. W. W., armed and drilled with the true knowledge of their position and conscious of their power, having a political reflex which unflinchingly stands for the unconditional surrender of the tools of production, becomes invincible. The only party fulfilling this political function is the S. L. P. Therefore, we have organized under the charter of the S. L. P., and we extend you our hand and work for the downfall of this accursed system.

Organizer Gillhaus has been and is now doing useful and constructive work in teaching the workers of Goldfield the right and the only way that the working class can emancipate itself, and through his efforts we organize ourselves, so we can in a systematic manner take up the work where he leaves off.

We are sending to headquarters our request for a charter, with 22 names signed thereto; but we will roll up a membership which will be a credit to the Sage-brush States, a membership which will carry the banner of the proletariat in the front rank of militant workers to their emancipation.

Wm. Jurgens,
B. Kriz,
John Gallagher,
Press Committee.

SUPPORT COMING IN

MORE IS NEEDED—LET I TBE IN ACTIVITY, IF POSSIBLE, OTHERWISE FUNDS.

Of course you are interested in the movement for which The People stands or you would not be reading these lines. But while interested in the movement it may not have occurred to you that your aid, the aid of every one interested, is needed and demanded by the movement. Your aid can best be extended by pushing the propaganda: getting a Weekly People subscription or selling a pamphlet, then making an ever widening field into which the influence of the movement reaches. Those of you who neglect to do this work of arousing the army of toilers, who would help sustain the propaganda, make it necessary for us to call for the sustaining fund that your inactivity withholds. That is what causes the need for the Operating Fund that we have been urging recently, and to which the following contributions have been received since last report. Give your aid also, in subscriptions or money.

H. C. Seeback, New York ..	$1.00
Augustus Levin, New York	1.00
"Capitalist," New York	1.00
T. C. Joslin, Springf'ld, Mass	1.00
Section Holyoke, Mass.	3.00
J. Lidberg, Minn'polis, Minn.	1.00
I. Kronman, Cleveland, O. ..	1.00
Jas. Matthews, Cleveland, O.	1.00
H. Traurig, New York	.50
F. B. Guarnier, New York ..	2.00
O. Sherrane, New York	3.00
P. M. Plainfield, N. J.	2.00
I. Rosenblatt, Tar'town, N. Y.	.50
W. McCormick, Rogers, Cal.	1.00
H. F. McDonagh, Winnipeg, Can.	1.00
A. B. McCulloch, Manchester, Va.	2.00
Geo. Anderson, Denver, Col.	1.00
H. Blyn, New York	1.00
Joseph Job, "	1.00
E. Libman, "	1.00
R. Samuels, "	1.00
John Mueller, B'klyn, N. Y.	5.00
L. Horwitz, New York	1.00
Florence M. Carliph, N. Y.	1.00
Jennie D. Carliph, N. Y. ..	1.00
"Hall Room," Brooklyn	.50
M. Hiltner, New York	1.00
K. Georgewitch, New York	1.00
J. Ryan, W. Phila., Pa.	1.00
Geo. Anderson, Denver, Colo.	.50
Carl Demms, Denver, Colo. ..	.50
A. Ohman, " "	.50
S. Rohrbach, Reading Pa. ..	1.00
L. O. Medicke, Pittsfield, Mass.	1.00
H. Schmalfuss, Pittsfield, Mass.	1.00
F. H. Berber, New York	.50
C. Oberhue, Atchison, Kan.	1.00
E. J. Morin, Duluth, Minn. .	1.00
A. Piccheto, Paterson, N. J.	1.00
J. S. Klein, New York	.50
Collected at Labor Day Outing, Section New York ..	5.00
Total	$ 52.00
Previously acknowledged	177.37
Grand Total	$229.37

CHICAGO S. L. P.

(Continued from Page one)

er" was again brought into play and with it the S. L. P. man showed that it was not Republicans and Democrats who endorsed S. P. members whose election was assured, as asserted by Mr. Lewis, but that it was the S. P. which endorsed men running on old party tickets who were not, and never had been, members of the S. P.

When Lewis took the stand he denied having mentioned De Leon as being one of the signers of the manifesto. By way of proving the S. L. P. and I. W. W. to be scab organizations, the pamphlet issued by the A. F. of L. Capmakers, "The Deceit of the I. W. W." was next brought in. Mr. Lewis said that he hadn't read it, but hardly needed to do so to know that the S. L. P., the I. W. W. and the S. T. and L. A. were and are scab organizations. The bones of the Davis shop affair were then rattled to an accompaniment of "Scab! Scab! Scab!"

De Leon once more held his attention. Whenever a member of the S. L. P. asked for a statement regarding the financial condition of the "Daily People" he was promptly fired. No such statement had been issued in years. Jager met this charge by producing, on the spot, two such reports.

Unfortunately, no arrangements were made for a stenographic report, and, as a consequence, the writer is doing his best from memory and notes taken in long hand. It may be thought that justice has not been done to Mr. Lewis; that too great a display has been made of the man's animosity against the S. L. P. and the I. W. W. Not at all. In the very next breath to a plea for tolerance and unity Mr. Lewis repeated the despicable insinuation that the press of the S. L. P. is subsidized from some mysterious source, for the purpose of wrecking the labor movement. He, true to his associations, is able to conceive of a Socialist press as being able to survive only with the backing of millionaires, bonuses from pure and simple unions, advertisements of manufacturing, gold mining, whale fishing and other bunco steering games. I repeat, the display of animosity toward the S. L. P. was malignant and virulent beyond description and in this the I. W. W. shared.

Following the debate Jager offered S. L. P. literature for sale, while Lewis proceeded to take up a collection. To this Jager objected, saying that he did not propose to make a meeting in which he took part the excuse for supplying funds to the S. P. As Mr. Lewis was so solicitous for the telegraphers, why not send the receipts to the strike fund under the names of both parties? To this the S. speaker assented, but would not, in putting the matter before the gathering, refrain from asking the members of the audience to "notice the button" on the coat of those who gave. A more barefaced attempt to stir up prejudice against the S. L. P. could hardly be imagined!

Another example of S. P. tolerance is to be found in Lewis' remark, when Jager offered our literature for sale, "Oh, that's his graft!" which came with particular bad grace from one who makes the better part of his living by dentical means. Our last word was to suggest a three-hours debate in a hall, but Mr. Lewis, a little wiser after the events of the evening, refused to consider the proposition. What Jager would do to him with such an opportunity would certainly merit the attention of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

As may be gathered from the foregoing, at present the S. P. in Chicago is slobbering all over the telegraphers, who, apparently, do not return the attention, preferring that of Gompers and the Civic Federation. By its own showing, the S. P. stands ready to assist any fakir or ignoramus who may call a strike.

"Their's not to reason why,
Their's not to make reply,
Their's but to do and die"

at the instance of any skate who, for the time being, may have the ear of the working class or any considerable part of it. Criticism is criminal, if the precious vote is threatened thereby.

Worse than that, let the cry of "Scab" be raised, and, with as little questioning as in the case of a strike, the S. P. is onto the unfortunate like a pack of wolves. Of course, all this does not appear in the press of that party, but where is the militant S. L. P. or I.W.W. member whose experience is not mine? That the S. P. press does not give a more general circulation to the slanders of the campaign against the bona-fide expressions of the labor movement in America arises from the fact that the papers are printed for the benefit, or rather, the exploitation, of a lot of unsophisticated Jonathans who identify class-consciousness with boosting the products of the Girard Manufacturing Co., buying mining stock, "joining the union of your craft," and a host of kindred outrages and impositions on the working class which the S. P. may expose only at peril of its life.

The S. L. P. is getting on its feet again in Chicago. For "a dead one" it is mightily agitating the breasts of those who had it buried years ago. As an example of what is being done, I may say that at Pullman on Saturday last, good speeches were delivered, eight names secured for membership, four subs. taken to the "Weekly People," and thirty pamphlets sold, and we are laying plans for bigger things.

H. J. B.

CHICAGO STREET MEETINGS.

Sept. 15, 8 P. M.—Clark & Erie St.
Sept. 17, 8 P. M.—Halsted & Obien St.
Sept. 18, 8 P. M.—California & North Ave.
Sept. 19, 8 P. M.—Blue Island & Polk St.
Sept. 20, 8 P. M.—Wood and Division St.
Sept. 21, 8 P. M.—Aberdeen & Madison St.; 47th & State St.
Sept. 22, 8 P. M.—48th Ave and Lake St.
Sept. 24, 8 P. M.—Halsted & Obrien St.
Sept. 25, 8 P. M.—Center & Erie St.
Sept. 27, 8 P. M.—Wood & Division St.
Sept. 28, 8 P. M.—62nd & Halsted St.
Sept. 29, 8 P. M.—48th Ave & Lake St.

PETTIBONE TRIAL HELD UP.

Boise, Idaho, September 8.—The state yesterday filed a motion in the District Court for a continuance of the case of George A. Pettibone for alleged complicity in the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenberg. The case had been set for October 1. The defense opposed the motion, but Judge Wood, although making no formal ruling, said it would be necessary to continue the case until the trial of Senator Borah was concluded. The Court announced that he would make a ruling on Tuesday.

Attorney Hawley of the prosecution, who is defending Senator Borah, said the Government would require four weeks to try the Borah case, but that the defense was of the opinion that two weeks would be sufficient.

: : : EXCURSION : : :
PITTSBURG LABOR LYCEUM
TO MEYERS LAKE, CANTON, OHIO.
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1907.
ROUND TRIP $1.50 CHILDREN 75 CENTS

Special train will leave Wabash station, Liberty avenue and Ferry street, 8 A. M., city time. Returning train will leave Canton, Ohio, 8 P. M. Pittsburg time.

Tickets on sale at Wabash Railroad passenger station and city ticket office, and at headquarters of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P.